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G. M. FISK. JAS. M. LAUDMAN.

ESKIMO LIFE.

The ordinary routine of Eskimo life, in most localities, is as follows: In the month of September, the land, consisting of, perhaps, five or six families, moves to some well known pass, generally some narrow neck of land between two lakes, and there await the southern migration of the reindeer. When these animals approach the vicinity, some of the young men go out and gradually drive them toward the pass, where they are met by other hunters, who kill as many as they can with the bow and arrow. The bulk of the herd is forced into the lake, and there the hunters-in-wait in the kajiks spear them at leisure. Hunting in this way, day after day, as long as the deer are passing, a large stock of venison is generally procured. As the country abounds in natural ice-cellars, or, at least, everywhere affords great facilities for constructing them in the frozen subsoil, the venison might be kept sweet until the hard frost sets in, and so preserved throughout the winter; but the Eskimos take little trouble in this matter. If more deer are killed in summer than can be consumed, part of the flesh is dried; but, later in the season, it is merely laid up in some cool cleft of a rock, where wild animals cannot reach it, and should it become considerably tainted before cold weather sets in, it is only the more agreeable to the Eskimo palate. When made very tender by keeping, it is consumed raw, or after very little cooking.

In the autumn, also, the migratory flocks of geese and other birds are laid under contribution, and salmon-trout and fish of various kinds are taken. In this way, a winter stock of provision is procured; and not a little is required, as the Eskimos, being consumers of animal food only, get through a surprising quantity. In the autumn, the berries of the *Empetrum nigrum*, *vaccinium uliginosum* and *Vitisida*, *Juniperus chamaemorus* and *arctostaphylos*, and of a few other arctic fruit bearing plants, are eaten, and the half-digested lichens in the panicle of the reindeer are considered to be a treat; but, in other seasons, this people never taste vegetables, and, even in summer, animal food is alone deemed essential. Caribou is supplied to the system by the use of moose oil and fat in the diet, and drafts of warm blood, from the newly-killed animal, are considered as contributing greatly to preserve the hunter in health. No part of the entrails is rejected as unfit for food; little cleanliness is shown in the preparation of the intestines, and, when they are rendered crisp by frost, they are eaten without cooking. On parts of the coast where whales are common, August and September are devoted to the pursuit of these animals, deer hunting being, also, attended to at intervals.

The killing of a right whale, or of a sufficient number of the *killetuak* (*Delphinus albicans*), secures winter feasts and abundance of oil for the lamps of a whole village, and there is great rejoicing. On the return of light, the winter houses are abandoned for the seal hunt on the ice, sooner or later, according to the state of the season. The party then moves off seaward, being guided in discovering the breathing-places of the seal or walrus by their dogs. At this time of the year, but are built of snow, for the residence of the land, and in no season is the hunter's skill more tested, the seal being a very wary animal, with acute sight, smell, and hearing. It is no matter, however, for the Eskimo hunter, who, sheltered from the keen blast by a semi-circular wall of snow, will sit motionless for hours, watching for the bubble of air that warns him of the seal coming up to breathe; and scarcely has the animal raised its nostrils to the surface before the hunter's harpoon is deeply buried in its body. This sport is not without the danger that adds to the excitement of success. The line attached to the point of the harpoon is passed, in a loop, around the hunter's loins, and should the animal be hit, he strikes her a large seal or walrus, whose belch if he does not instantly plant his feet in the notch cut for the purpose in the ice, and throw himself in such a position that the strain on the line is, as nearly as possible, brought into the direction of the length of the spine of his back and the axis of his lower limbs. A transverse pull from one of these powerful beasts would double him up across the air-hole, and, perhaps, break his back; or, if the opening be large, as it often is when the spring is advanced, he would be dragged under water and drowned. Accidents of this kind are but too common. When the seals come out on the ice to hark in the powerful rays of a spring sun, the Eskimo hunter knows how to approach them by imitating their forms and motions so perfectly that the poor animals take him for one of their own species, and are not unduly till he comes near enough to thrust his lance into one. The principal seal fishery ends by the disruption of the ice, and then the reindeer are again numerous on the shores of the Arctic Sea, the birds are breeding in great flocks, and the annual routine of occupation, which has been briefly sketched, commenced anew.

A Hint to the Ladies.

Don't make your rooms gloomy. Furnish them for light and let them have it. Daylight is very cheap, and candle or gas light you need not use often. If your rooms are dark, all the effect of furniture, pictures, walls and carpets is lost. Finally, if you have beautiful things, make them useful. The fashion of having a nice parlor, and then shutting it up all but three or four days in the year when you have company, spending your own life in a mean room, shabbily furnished, or an unhealthy basement, to save your things, is the worst possible economy. Go a little further—shoot up your house and live in a pig pen! The use of nice and beautiful things is to act upon your spirit—to educate you and make you beautiful.

ORIGINAL. On the Death of a Soldier.

O God! that he should pass away,
So far from us who love him;
Wasting with hot brain just one day,
And no mother to watch above him.
To think, of all he loved, that none
Were busy by his pillow;
Or watched him as he stepped alone
Upon the ice-cold billow.
But Faith, who knows what words of cheer
Will keep our hearts from breaking,
Tells how the river, crystal clear,
The fever thirst is slaking.

With more than mother's care and thought,
The healer, Christ, trod by him;
One pen; too many soldiering out,
In all his pain to try him.

Tells how upon the brow so dear,
Christ's hand stilled all the throbbing;
And the sound that caught his ear,
Was not the sound of sobbing.

For, with the love that maketh bold,
He left the shore forever;
And glorious spirits, unseen, untold,
Walked with him o'er the river.

L. H. R.
Ludlow, Mass., Feb. 23, 1863.

HOW TO SAVE.

A TALE FOR THE PRESENT TIME.

Charles Lynford was a good mechanic in good business. At the age of twenty-six, he had taken to himself a wife, Caroline Easton, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him but her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift learned in an economical household, under the stern teachings of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this description, as he himself found it very difficult to save anything from his income. It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, forseeing that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's business, though now flourishing, might become less so.

Accordingly, one day, she purchased of a tin peddler, who came to the door, a little tin safe, such as children frequently use as a savings bank. This she placed conspicuously on the mantle-piece, so that her husband might be sure to see it on entering.

"Halloo, Carrie, what's that, eh?" he asked his wife.

"Only a little purchase I made to-day," she replied.

"But what is it meant for?" he asked again.

"Let me illustrate," said his wife, fully.

"Have you a ten cent piece about you?"

Charles drew a dime from his waistcoat pocket. His wife, taking it from his hand, dropped it into the box, through a little slit in it at the top. Charles laughed.

"So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie?"

"My wife become a miser!"

"No; only a little prudent. But, seriously, Charles, that is what I want you to do every night."

"What—drop a dime into this new-fangled arrangement of yours?"

"Exactly."

"Very well; that will be easy enough. A dime is no great harm; but may I know what you are going to do with this newly commenced hoard?"

"Lay it by for a rainy day," answered Caroline.

Charles laughed merrily.

This ended the conversation for the time.

The plan thus inaugurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those—of whom there are so many—who enter upon a plan zealously, hot soon tire of it. In the present case, she was fully satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning, she called upon her husband for a dime, and every morning it was added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the right change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him, laughingly, that it would answer her purpose just as well.

More than once, Charles bantered her on the subject of her savings bank. This she bore lightly.

But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her husband had early arranged to make her an ample allowance for dress. I say ample, though, I dare say, some of my city readers might not have considered it so; but Caroline, who was in the habit of making her own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at much less expense than some not so well versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation, she came to the conclusion that, out of her allowance, she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to that she had exacted from her husband.

Of this, however, she thought it best, on the whole, not to inform Charles, enjoying, in anticipation, the prospect of being able, at some future time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month, the tin box was emptied and the contents transferred to a savings bank of more pretensions, where interest would be allowed.

When the sums deposited here became large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew them, and invested in bank and other stocks, which would yield a larger percent. Of her mode of management, her husband was in complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with it.

He was an easy, careless fellow, spending as he went, enjoying the present, and not having any particular concern about the future.

At the end of eight years, during which time he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted health, his books showed that he had not exceeded his income, but that, on the other hand, he had saved absolutely nothing. Twenty-five cents stood to his credit.

"Running pretty close, ain't it, Carrie? I take credit to myself, though, for keeping on the right side of the line; but then, I suppose you have saved up an immense sum."

"How much do you suppose?" asked his wife.

"Perhaps a hundred dollars," said Charles Lynford, carelessly; though it would take a good many dimes to make that.

His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjecture. So things went, until, at length, came the panic of 1857—a panic so recent that it will be remembered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at this period. Among others, the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered.

One evening, he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the times, was not unprepared to see this. She suspected that her husband's business was affected.

"What is the matter, Charles?" she asked, cheerfully.

"The matter is, that we shall have to economize greatly."

"Anything unfavorable turned up in business matters?"

"I should think there had. I will have but half a day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long. You haven't an idea, Carrie, how dull every kind of business has become."

"I think I have," said his wife, quietly. "I have read the papers carefully, and have been looking out for something of this kind."

"Do you think we can reduce our expenses one-half?" asked the husband, doubtfully.

"I think we will be able to do so. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and will not need any more for a year, at least. This will cut off considerable expense. Then, there are a great many little superfluities you are accustomed to buy—little things which you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do very well without. Then, we can live more plainly—have less pies and cakes—and, I have no doubt, it will be an improvement, so far as health is concerned."

"What a calculator you are, Carrie," said her husband, feeling considerably easier in mind. "I really think, after all you have said, that it won't be hard to live on half of our usual income—for the present, at least; but, and his countenance again changed, 'suppose my work should entirely fail—I suppose you could not reduce our expenses to nothing at all, could you?'"

"That, certainly, surpasses my powers," said his wife, smiling; "but, even in that case, there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our savings bank, have you?"

"Why, no, I didn't think of that," said her husband. "I suppose that would keep off starvation a few weeks."

His wife smiled.

"And in those few weeks," she added, "business might revive."

"To be sure," said her husband. "Well, I guess it will be all right—I will try not to trouble myself about it any longer."

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford gave expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure failed, and he found himself, without work of any kind, thrown back upon his own resources.

Although he had anticipated this, it seemed unexpected when it really did come upon him, and again he returned home in a fit of discouragement. He briefly explained to his wife the new calamity which had come upon them.

"And the worst of it is," he added, "there will be no better times till spring."

"Do you think that business will revive then?"

"It must by that time; but there are five or six months between. I do not know how we are going to live during that time."

"I do," replied his wife, quietly.

"You?" exclaimed her husband, in surprise.

"Yes; your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have no doubt we can live six months on two hundred and fifty dollars."

"Yes, certainly; but where is that money to come from? I don't want to get in debt, and, if I did, I should not know where to borrow."

"Fortunately, there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lynford. "You seem to forget our little savings bank."

"But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?" he asked, in surprise.

"Yes, and six hundred more," said his wife. "Impossible!"

"Wait a minute, and I'll prove it."

Caroline withdrew a minute, and reappeared with several certificates of bank and railroad stocks, amounting to eight hundred dollars, and a book in which the balance was deposited to her credit.

"Are you sure you haven't had a legacy?" demanded Charles, in amazement. "Surely, a dime a day would not produce this."

"No; but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles, that we can ward off starvation for a time."

"All this I owe to your prudence," said Charles, gratefully. "How can I repay you?"

Charles Lynford remained out of employment some months; but, in the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was again in receipt of his old income. More than two-thirds of the fund was still left, and, henceforth, Charles was not less assiduous than his wife in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank stands on the mantle-piece, and never fails to receive a deposit daily.

WHO ARE IN THE ARMY.—A report by the Sanitary Commissioners shows that in more than three-fourths of the volunteer regiments native Americans are in the majority.

German are in a majority in only six. The Irish in only five out of a hundred. Nearly two-thirds of the army are native Americans. Nine-tenths are citizens. The average age of the private is over 24 years. Three-fourths are single men. The average number of sick in the whole army is found to be 77 in 1,000; the average deaths, per month, is 3 in 1,000.

As the pirate Alabama is an exceedingly "wayward sister," John Van Buren had better try his first experiment in the way of pacification by bidding her to go in peace, or else insisting that she shall go in pieces.

Dressing with Taste.

It is strange that, with all the time American women bestow upon dress, so few know how to perform a simple toilet with taste. To be well dressed means, with most, to wear rich material, made up in gorgeous style, and with all the usual accessories of lace and jewelry, to add to the magnificence of the general effect. Never was a greater mistake. To be well dressed is only to have attire suited to time, place, and circumstances, made in a becoming manner. This attire may be a shilling calico or a rich silk, and yet, in either, if it is adapted to the conditions, we have mentioned, a woman may be said to be well dressed. Where household duties have to be performed, and the care of children devolves partly upon the mistress of the house, a neat dress, fitted gracefully to the figure, is much better for morning wear than the faded remains of a more pretentious costume. Nothing looks more trifling than to see a woman in late performing household offices of not the most refined character in an old, torn, or dirty silk dress, or a soiled, druggled, and open wrapper. One of the secrets of dressing well is to dress appropriately; another to be careful of the details, the minutiae, of the toilet. Thorough personal cleanliness, glossy, well-brushed hair, neat shoes and stockings, are as essential to good personal appearance as the material and fashion of the dress. Indeed, a lady who is particular in these minor matters, can hardly ever be said to be ill-dressed, as this delicate refinement will not only excuse faults, but naturally show itself in the good taste which will guide her selection, no matter how small the cost may be. Some persons have an extreme horror of being "caught," as they call it, in a morning dress. Why they should be so sensitive on this point, it is difficult to say. If it is engaged, there is no shame in wearing it; and, above all, it ought to be remembered that no attire is good enough for the family which is not good enough for mere acquaintances who may chance to favor you with their society. It is much better to be caught in a plain morning dress than to be caught very much over-dressed, as some unlucky individuals are, at a small evening party. In one case, there is real cause for mortification; in the other, there is none. Mothers should carefully press this lesson upon their daughters. Many a young lady has lost an eligible match through the discovery that the belle of the evening was the slattern of the morning, and that she paid more attention to the number of her boucians than the cleanliness of her person, more care on the brilliancy of her head-dress than the condition of her hair.

The Pyramids.

The object for which the pyramids of Egypt were erected has given rise to great research and to many conjectures. Mahmood Bey, astronomer to the Viceroy of Egypt, now explains the matter in rather a novel manner. In his opinion, founded on personal observation, the pyramids were devoted to a divinity having Sirius or the dog-star for its emblem. Among the Ancient Egyptians, the stars were the souls of innumerable divinities, emanating from Amun Ra, the Supreme Being. Sirius represented the dog of the heavens Suthis, who judged the dead; so that it was perfectly rational to devote the pyramids, considered as tombs, to the star Sirius. The inclination of the faces of the six pyramids of Gizeh is, on an average, fifty-two degrees and a half; and a plane inclined to the horizon at that angle is perpendicular to the rays of light emitted by Sirius when in the meridian. This is nearly true now, but was exactly so 3300 years before Christ, the procession of the equinoxes having since caused a slight deviation. The heavenly dog Suthis, or Anubis, or Tuth, has been identified with Hermes. Small votive pyramids in the catacombs bear his image, his symbol being a triangle by the side of a star. Thus Mahmood Bey's hypothesis fixes about 3200 years from our time as the probable date of the pyramids, a result in harmony with the calculations of Arabian authors, who give three thousand centuries before the Deluge as the date of their erection. Bunsen fixes it at between 3310 and 3480 years before Christ, and Brogsch at 3420.

Causes of Disease.

The first cause of disease is hereditary transmission of predisposition. A child may be born actually diseased, as with syphilis, scrofula, salt rheum, tubercles in the lungs, etc., derived from the father or mother, or with such a weakened vitality that it cannot resist the common disease influences. A diseased father cannot beget, a diseased mother cannot bring forth, a healthy child. A child, the very germ of whose existence is depraved, who partakes, for the first nine months of its fetal life, of the weakness, pain and suffering of a sick mother, whose very life blood is made of bad food and impure oil, narcotics and medicinal poisons, and who continues to live for some months longer on the same unhealthy nutriment, drawn from her breast, has a poor chance for life, and none at all for a healthy existence. Such a child may look plump and fat and appear healthy, but the seeds of disease are not the less sown in its system, hereafter to be developed, to demonstrate the truth of the saying that "the sins of the fathers shall be visited on the children to the third and fourth generation."

EXTRAVAGANT MOUSE.—For some time past, Mr. Wm. Trant, who keeps a grocery and liquor store on the corner of Richmond and Salem streets, Boston, has missed small sums of money, which disappeared very mysteriously from the money drawer. These losses were naturally enough attributed to thieves, but a few days since the real culprit was found to be a mouse. The little fellow had gnawed his way into the money drawer and taken all the bank bills, postal currency and postage stamps he could find lying around loose, to feather his nest. His nest was examined, and fragments of bills, probably to the amount of \$200 or \$300, were found.

Flowers are beautiful thoughts that grow out of the ground and seem to talk to us.

Two lovers, like two armies, generally get along quietly until they are engaged.

The Changes of a Piece of Silver.

If we place a piece of pure silver in nitric acid and add a proper quantity of water, the silver is dissolved as completely as sugar is in water, and wholly disappears, the solution looking exactly like pure water. If, now, we evaporate a portion of the water and set the solution away, we shall find, in the course of a few hours, that the bottom of the vessel is covered with beautiful, white, flat plates, which are crystals of nitrate of silver, the metallic silver in combination with nitric acid. The nitrate of silver has some very singular properties. If kept free from contact with other substances, it may be exposed to the light for any length of time without any change from its pure white color. Or it may be applied to cotton or the skin or hair in the dark without any change in color; but if it is applied moist to any vegetable or animal substance and exposed to the light, it turns black in a few minutes. It is the coloring agent in indelible ink.

If we place crystals of nitrate of silver in water, they are quickly dissolved; and if we throw a little table salt—the chloride of sodium—into the solution, the silver leaves the nitric acid, and combines with the chlorine in the salt, forming the chloride of silver. This is a white, lustrous powder, and gradually turns black when exposed to the action of the light. Metals may be silvered cold by means of the chloride of silver.

If we mix chloride of silver with carbonate of soda, and heat the mixture in a crucible, to a very bright red, it is dissolved, and both of the substances are decomposed. The chlorine leaves the silver and combines with the sodium of the soda, forming chloride of sodium—table salt; the carbonic acid escapes as a gas; and the silver is left, in the metallic state, in the bottom of the crucible.

Thus we have silver, first as a white, solid metal, then a liquid like water, then in crystals like salt, then as indelible ink, then as a gray or black powder, and, finally, again as metal; and these are only a very small part of the forms which it may be made to assume.

The Love of Cheating.

There is a story of a nobleman who, finding his housekeeping bills in a very inflated state, determined upon desperate measures and sent for his cook. When the artist in cap and apron obeyed the summons, he was asked by his master, in a soft, confidential tone, how much he made yearly out of his place beyond the wages paid him. The cook, who was a frank and conscientious man, reckoned up his commissions, and his gains upon trifles and fish and other miscellaneous imputations, and his sales of property, by strained suppositions, held to be useless; and he made out his gains at something more than £100 over his wages.

"Very well," said the nobleman, "you are an excellent cook, and I can't afford to lose you or displease you. But this £100 a year must all come out of my pocket, and cannot cost me less than £200, for you must be dividing the profit of waste with my tradesmen. Now, suppose I add the £100 a year to your wages, and you undertake to protect my interests against every one else, and take no profits or commissions or perquisites of any kind?" The story goes that the cook was at first stunned by the violent novelty of the proposition, then hesitated, but finally declined the offer as "contrary to his principles." He could not live without doing a little job now and then. The 10 per cent, upon an unnecessary cwt. of meat was sweeter than double the money in coarse, common-place wages. The halcyon gained by a sort of white robbery is better than five shillings received in a plain matter-of-fact way.

Temper.

A man's temper is very much like a colt. When a colt is first hitted and saddled, it seems as though he would tear the yard all to pieces, and himself with it; but by-and-by he finds that he cannot break the bit, nor throw the man and the saddle from his back. The man sticks to him day after day, and gradually he becomes less and less difficult to manage, and in the course of two or three weeks he gets so that he will let the man bit him, saddle him and hack him without any resistance. Now, getting astride of a man's temper is frequently like riding, not a colt, but lightning. And yet, after he has trained it and broken it, by a determined effort of his will, he finds that he can maintain his equanimity with perfect ease in circumstances in which at first he could not have done it without a struggle. Thus the yoke becomes easy and the burden light. In proportion as you bear the cross, you conquer that for which you bear it.—Beecher.

Simple Diet.

In 1779, an Englishman described the Russian grenadiers as follows:—"They are the finest body of men I ever saw. Not a man is under six feet high. Their allowance consists of eight pounds of black bread, four pounds of oil, and one pound of salt, per man, for eight days; and, were you to see them, you would be convinced that they look as if they lived on roast beef and English porter." In 1854, when the Russians surprised the world by standing against the attack of the Allies on the bloody battle-field of Alma, were found dead Russians with their provisions were black bread crumbs in oil.

What is a Mall?

The term mall, as applied to a long shabby walk, is, in this country, almost exclusively confined to Boston. The name is of English importation, and is derived from a game which was very popular at the time of the first settlement of this country, called Pall-mall. It was played with a mallet and ball, the object being to drive the ball along a straight alley and through a ring suspended at the end, victory resting with the one who effected this object with the fewest number of strokes. A path in St. James' Park was set apart for this game which still bears the name of Pall-mall.

If you are conscious of certain infirmities of character, select companions in whose society you would be ashamed to give way to them.

The young lady who took the gentleman's fancy has returned it with thanks.

What is your Young Daughter Thinking about?

You are very careful of her dress; you attend personally to its purchase and fit. You go with her to see that her foot is nicely fitted; and you give your milliner special instruction as to the make and becomingness of her bonnets; but do you ever ask yourself what she is thinking about? In other words, do you know anything at all of her inner life? Many who are esteemed most excellent mothers are as ignorant on this all-important point, as if they had never looked in their daughters' faces. They exact respectful obedience; and if the young creature yields it, and has no need of a physician's immediate services, they consider their duty done. Alas, what a fatal mistake! These are the mothers who, never having invited the confidence of those young hearts, live to see it bestowed anywhere and everywhere but in accordance with their wishes. As it can be enough to a mother worthy the name to be satisfied that her daughter's physical wants are cared for? What of that yearning, hungry soul, that is casting about here and there for something to satisfy its questionings?—Oh, give a thought sometimes to this! When she sits there by the fire or window musing, sit down by her and love her thoughts out of her. Cast that fatal "dignity" to the winds which has come between so many young creatures and the heart to which they should lie nearest in these important forming years. "Respect" is good in its place, but when it freezes up your daughter's soul-utterances, when it sends her for sympathy and companionship to chance gosses, what then? A word—a loving, kind word, at the right moment—no mind can over-estimate its importance. Remember this when you see the sad wrinkles of womanhood about you; and amid the sweeping waves of life's pleasures, whatever else you neglect, do not fail to know what that young daughter of yours is thinking about.—Fanny Fern.

A Brutal Husband.

It would almost seem as if there were something in the air of England causing brutality on the part of husbands, when we look over the records of the Divorce Court, which help to fill the London papers. A recent case presents features of peculiar ugliness, all things considered. It appears that a clergyman of the Church, rector of an important parish, the possessor of a considerable property, and the father of eleven children, has been, for a long time, in the constant habit of maltreating his wife. His most usual manner of abusing her was to rub her face violently; occasionally, however, he would vary his proceedings by taking her out for a ride and beating her now and then with the handle of his whip. He would turn her out of her own room, deprive her separate bed of its clothing, and lock her out of the habitable part of the house on inclement nights. The counsel for the reverend husband endeavored to show that the wife was of an aggravating disposition, and that this, in conjunction with the onerous duties of his pastoral charge, rendered the worthy man nervous. He asked the petitioner if the "rubbing" which she represented as done to her face were not, really, an act of gentle remonstrance, accompanied by the expression, "Gently, gently, love," uttered coolly, calmly, and as to a much-loved but forward child. This hypothesis, however, appeared to be too much for even the gravity of the advocate who put it forth, and the indignant denial of the injured woman, which followed, was quite unnecessary.

The Blues.

Cheerfulness and occupation are closely allied. Idle men are rarely happy. How should they be? The brain and muscles were made for action, and neither can be healthy without vigorous exercise. Into the lazy brain crawl spider-like fancies, filling it with cobwebs that shut out the light and make it a fit abode for "loathly melancholy." Invite the stout handmaid, brisk and busy thought, into the intellectual chambers, and she will soon brush away such unwholesome tenants. Blessed he work, whether it be of the head, or the hand, or both. It demolishes Chimera as effectually as Bellerophon, backed by the goddess of Wisdom, disposed of the original monster of that name.

What Young People Should Know.

The best inheritance that people can leave their children is the ability to help themselves. This is better than a hundred thousand dollars in cash. In any trouble or difficulty they will have two excellent servants ready in the shape of their two hands. Those who can do nothing and have to be waited on, are helpless and easily disheartened at the misfortunes of life. Those who are active and handy, meet troubles with a cheerful face, and soon surmount them. Let young people, therefore, learn to do as many different useful things as possible.

GUILT NOT DISTRIBUTED.—Men come to think that the guilt of sins committed in concert is distributed; and that if there be a thousand men banded and handed together in wickedness, each shall have but the one-thousandth part of guilt. If a firm succeeds the gain is distributed to each partner. But if it fails, each one may be held for the whole loss. Whoever commits a sin will bear the loss. Whoever sows or with a thousand sin, will ever commit or connive at a public sin, will bear the blame as if he alone did it. Public guilt always has private indorsement, and each man is liable for the whole note.

MAN.—No animal continues so long in a state of infancy as man; no animal is so long before it can stand. And is not this still truer of our souls than of our bodies? For when are they out of their infancy? When can they be said to stand? Yet, till they can, how much do they need a strong hand to uphold them!

A soldier who had lost a leg in battle, was married recently in Nashville. We congratulate him. A single leg is hardly enough for one, but three will answer pretty well for two.

HIT IT RIGHT.—Mr. Wentworth said, the other day, in a Legislative debate, that the disaster of Ball's Bluff arose not so much from smooth bore guns as from smooth bore officers.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

Another dull week in war news has been experienced, the capture of the iron-clad Indianola by the rebels, and the burning of the valuable ship, Jacob Bell, by the Oreio, affording the only items of special interest.

Gold speculation appears to have reached its climax, and a reaction is taking place. From Monday to Thursday of the present week it has fallen from 171 3/4 to 165. This is attributed to the amendment to the internal revenue bill, which takes all speculation in gold. Now that the tide has turned, the precious metal will fall to a healthy premium.

More Soldiers!

In two months, at the least, if the war is to continue, the Government must call for more men. We supposed that we had nearly a million of men in the field, to contest the enemy; but Secretary Stanton has recently stated that our land forces number but 600,000. This is 100,000 less than the number called for in 1862, to say nothing of the host which was mustered into the field in 1861. The question is, what has become of the four or five hundred thousand others who have been called out since the war commenced? Two hundred thousand may have died or been killed, and a hundred thousand more may have deserted or been discharged. We have yet one or two hundred thousand men to be accounted for.

The call for 300,000 nine months' men has not been fully answered, New York, alone, failing to respond to the number of 40,000; but, early next summer, the time of service of at least three hundred thousand men will expire, and, if Secretary Stanton's figures are correct, we shall have but about 200,000 men left to carry on the war. The project of reinforcing our armies, to any great extent, by contraband troops will fail, for the reason that we have not advanced far enough into the territory of the slaves to secure any large number. Then, we have got to overcome the prejudice which white soldiers have against fighting with colored troops; besides, the colored soldiers have got to be trained to fight before they will be worth much.

There appears no alternative but for the President to call for more troops early this spring, in order that they may be ready to take the place of the two years' and nine months' men, when their time is out. This will bring the country to a draft under the new conscription law, which will make a pretty thorough sweep of the young men we have left. Those who have served two years or nine months will be subject to the new draft, but not until they have been discharged and have returned to their homes. The new draft cannot fall short of three hundred thousand men, though some estimates have been as high as 800,000. The new draft will operate in such a manner that it cannot be evaded or resisted. Men may talk resistance, but they will act at great peril. The men must and will be had, and the Government is strong enough to take them wherever they can be found. It will be well for every man liable to serve his country and there are very few exemptions, to reconcile his mind to the necessity which demands his help in this perilous hour.

A Rebel Navy.

With all our facilities to construct naval vessels the rebels seem to be gaining upon us rapidly in the extent of their manufacture of armed steamers, rams and gunboats. In this, however, they are aided by the private shipyards in England, which have already supplied them with several swift sailing steamers, and sent them material for the construction of iron-clad boats and batteries. We are unable to overtake the Alabama, or Oreio, which are plundering and burning our commerce upon the high seas. These vessels have been constructed with a view to outlast anything in our navy; hence the impunity with which they hover around the Southern coast in the vicinity of our fleets. In addition to the present navy of the rebels, a writer in the London Daily News says that over fifty steam vessels are in process of building in English shipyards for the Confederate service. About a dozen of these are nearly finished. Some are iron-clad, and some have iron prow. The builders announce that these vessels are for the Emperor of China; but this is merely to cover up their conduct, which is in direct violation of English law and the professed neutrality of that Government. The quickest way for us to meet these rebel pirates is to capture Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, leaving no port for them to enter on this side the Atlantic. Unless we do this the blockade of those ports will be raised by the rebels, with Europe to help, before another year closes.

THE EMPRESS AND EMPRESS AT A BALL.—At a recent ball at the Tuilleries, the Empress and the Prince Napoleon wore the uniforms of general officers. The Empress had on a head dress and necklace resembling ivy leaves, each leaf being surrounded with diamonds. Her Majesty wore a white dress ornamented with garlands of marine plants, the green tufts of which went round the skirt. About twenty-three hundred persons were present, and dancing was kept up till four, although their Majesties retired at one.

PROTECTION FOR LADIES AGAINST FIRE.—Some recent and most painful cases of deaths from burns have aroused the British public to an unusual degree, and the papers are full of recipes for making ladies' dresses non-inflammable. The simplest of these are to make a solution of sulphate of ammonia, or of tungstate of soda, or of common salt, and to saturate the dress in this just before wringing it out finally. One writer says the salt is equally efficacious and not so liable to injure the colors as the other two articles.

DEATH OF THE ESQUIMAUX CHILD.—Little Tukelika, the Esquimaux child, who, with his parents, was brought from the Arctic regions last August, by Mr. Hall, the Arctic explorer, died last week, in New York city.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

There have been rumors of fighting and victories in the South and Southwest the present week, but this good news lacks confirmation. The capture of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, and the evacuation of Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, have been announced, only to be contradicted; yet there is reason to believe we shall hear of stirring news from the South before many days. It is announced that a large force has embarked for Charleston, and a reconnoitering party has recently been within two miles of the city, via Bull's Bay; and it is believed that the way is open for a successful attack from that quarter. Several iron-clads are ready to cooperate with the land forces.

Another serious disaster has happened to our navy. The iron-clad gunboat Indianola, which ran past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, and went in pursuit of the Queen of the West, which the rebels had captured, has also fallen into the hands of the enemy, who used the Queen of the West in its capture. The precise manner of its capture is not known, but it is believed that she was surrounded by cotton-clad boats and boarded. With this accession to the rebel navy, Baton Rouge and New Orleans are in danger of falling into their hands. We have nothing on the Mississippi that is superior to these boats, with the exception of the Lafayette, a new iron-clad, which has gone to aid in the reduction of Vicksburg. The Indianola cost \$100,000, and is heavily armed. Its loss to us is almost irreparable.

We learn from Murfreesboro, 21 inst., that an expedition of a thousand cavalry and sixteen hundred infantry left there on the day previous, and encountered the enemy at Brandywine. After severe fighting, the rebels— a portion of Morgan's division—were driven from the town, with the loss of eight killed and twenty wounded, and nine officers and eighty privates captured. A considerable amount of baggage, papers, &c., were also captured. Our loss in killed and wounded was about half that of the enemy.

The Richmond papers, of the 28th ult., announce that Gen. Rosecrans has advanced to Middleboro, half way between Murfreesboro and Shelbyville.

Rebel papers have dispatches from the West, stating that a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg; with heavy losses on both sides, but without any decided success.

We get conflicting statements from Cincinnati about the rebel raid into Kentucky. One is sure that it was a fizzle, and that the rebels have skedaddled; the other, that Judas Breckinridge is rushing down upon Lexington with 20,000 men. The first story is more likely to be true than the last.

An affair occurred, on the 25th ult., in the Valley of the Shenandoah, which was, to say the least, unfortunate. A rebel cavalry scout having come within our lines, on the Strasburg road, and captured a few of our men, pursuit was made by a party of our cavalry, which was pushed, contrary to orders, beyond Woodstock. Here our men were surprised by a charge of rebel cavalry, and routed. In a race of some twenty miles, about two hundred of our men were killed or captured.

Our more we hear from Stafford Court-House—and good news. About noon, on Wednesday, some of Stuart's rebel cavalry attacked a portion of our cavalry, under Averill, near Hartwood Church. A sharp skirmish ensued, and the rebels were defeated. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 40. The rebels had a captain and a lieutenant killed, and a captain and a number of privates taken prisoners.

The Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels at Galveston, has been taken up one of the rivers to receive a coat of mail.

A SCHOOLMASTER ELOVES WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—Charles Smith, a widower, who has taught school the past winter in the town of Chesterfield, Hampshire county, eloped with the wife of Austin Ring, of that town, last week. Smith had boarded in the family during the winter, and an affection had sprung up between them. Smith hired a horse and took Mrs. R. to Southampton, where they took the cars and went to New Haven, stopping as man and wife. They were overhauled at the latter place and brought back in a very chop-fallen condition. Smith is about 40 years of age, and Mrs. Ring about 30.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—As an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was approaching Pottsville, Pa., on Tuesday morning, a slide of earth and rock came down upon the track, and the train running into the obstruction, the engine, express, baggage and smoking cars were thrown off the track and down an embankment. One man was instantly killed and several others more or less injured. The accident was entirely unavoidable, as the earth and rocks came down upon the track when the train was but 100 yards distant.

EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.—The New York Post learns from Washington that the President has acceded to Gen. Hamilton's request to be permitted to lead an expedition against the rebels in Texas. It will, of course, be one of adequate strength. The corps of observation is to be under the command of Gen. Sherman, but it will act independently in a quarter which it is yet too early to designate.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 23d ult., while firing a salute in honor of the 22d, at Anherst, N. H., a premature discharge of cannon took place, terribly maiming the head, face and arms of Martin Weston. Stephen McGaffrey also received a severe cut from the rammer; others were injured, but none seriously.

A HUNDRED TONS OF GOLD.—During the past year there was received at San Francisco forty-nine millions of dollars in gold. This amount of the precious metal would weigh a hundred tons, and would make the freight of a train of fourteen cars on a railroad.

THE MEXICANS ARE INVADING TEXAS. It would give us much pleasure to see them conquer that State and keep it, if we cannot conquer it. If Santa Anna had been successful at San Jacinto, in 1836, the American Union would not have been destroyed in 1861.

WILD COTTON.—A portion of lower California is now covered with a luxuriant growth of wild cotton.

THE COTTON MARKET IN NASHVILLE IS LIVELY.—One day last week seventy-five bales were sold at seventy-five cents per bale.

Adjournment of Congress.

The Thirty-Seventh Congress closed on Wednesday noon, March 4th. Both houses adjourned till Monday and Tuesday nights in order to complete the business of the session. The important measures of the session may be summed up as follows: The Conscription Bill, which places the whole able-bodied male population at the disposal of the President, to be used in putting down the rebellion; the banking bill, which in a measure supercedes our local banks by U.S. issues; the ways and means bill, which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to borrow \$300,000,000 for the past year, and \$600,000,000 for next year, for which coupon or registered bonds are to be given. Another feature of this bill is to issue \$400,000,000 in interest bearing treasury notes, to be made legal tender on their face, or to be exchanged for legal tender at his option; also \$50,000,000 more of demand notes, if necessary, in addition to the \$100,000,000 authorized in January for the payment of the soldiers; providing for the issue of \$50,000,000 in fractional notes, and a clause taxing the circulation of the banks one per cent. every six months over a certain amount, in proportion to the capital, and one-half per cent. every six months under that amount. The postal reform bill, which gives a uniform postage of 6 cents a quarter on weekly newspapers, ten on a semi-weekly and thirty on a daily, passed. The duty on printing paper was reduced from 35 to 20 per cent. The internal revenue act was amended in many particulars, one provision levying a tax on all transactions in gold and the precious metals, which will check at once the speculation in gold. A bill was passed authorizing the President to issue letters of marque, and to appoint additional major and brigadier generals. Resolutions protesting against foreign mediation also passed both branches. The bills to organize the territory of Idaho, west of Washington territory, and to aid emancipation in Missouri and Maryland, appropriating \$25,000,000 therefor, failed, as did the bill to establish a navy yard at New London or League Island. The total appropriations of the 37th Congress amount to \$2,277,000,000, and besides this the members had the late to vote themselves illegal mileage for an extra session. A great deal of work has been done the past session, and pretty important work, too.

A REBEL SPEECH.—In the rebel congress, H. V. Johnson, who was on the Douglas ticket for Vice-President, uttered the following in a recent speech:

When is this struggle to end? Shall we conquer the North? No, we have no desire to do this. Shall the North conquer us? Forbid it, Heaven! But I tell you that this war will never be ended till we are all conquered by the chastening hand of Providence, and we are brought back to the virtues of our forefathers. Though our armies have been victorious in nearly every battle, yet almost every man and woman is bathed in tears and cast down with sorrow at the loss of some friend or kinsman most dear. Every heart is rent with grief by mourning and weeping, and the wails of sadness are heard all over the land. This is the chastisement of God, inflicted upon us for a departure from the paths of virtue. This is the lesson of the hour. Then let us return with humility to the practice of those great virtues which our fathers cherished, and without which our liberties cannot be maintained.

TRAGEDY IN HINGHAM.—A case of fatal shooting occurred in Hingham on Saturday night, which has created considerable excitement in that town. Asa F. Souther, a jealous husband, who had within a few hours joined his wife after an absence of three years, deliberately discharged a gun heavily loaded with powder and pistol balls, at a chaise containing two men, against whom he had suspicions, almost instantly killing Mr. Gay Richardson, one of the inmates, the other, Mr. George A. Clapp, miraculously escaping with some slight wounds. Mr. Souther had been in California, and hearing of the infidelity of his wife, returned home to execute revenge upon the disturbers of his peace. He armed himself with a double-barrelled gun, and when Richardson and Clapp drove up to his house in the night he demanded of them their names. They were hurrying away when he fired upon them with the above result.

A VALUABLE CARGO DESTROYED.—On the 12th of February, the rebel pirate Oreio captured and burned the ship Jacob Bell, from China to New York. The cargo consisted of 22,000 packages of tea, 2500 rolls of matting, 5000 boxes of fire crackers, 400 boxes of fans, 8000 mats of cassia, and 211 boxes of camphor. The cargo is estimated at \$1,500,000 in value, and the vessel and freight at \$100,000. The ship sailed from Foo Choo on the 5th of Nov.

GOOD FOR STARR KING.—The elders of the Rev. T. Starr King's Society in San Francisco recently wrote him a note, saying that unless he abandoned a certain style of preaching, the church would lose many of its most respectable members. He read it aloud, and said if any more such epistles were sent to him, the church would lose its most respectable minister.

SINGULAR CASE OF BIRTHS.—It is stated as a singular case of regularity in births, that in a family at East Boston, of four children, two boys and two girls, the boys were each born on the same day of the same month, and the girls also on the same day of the same month. They were all single births, and all were born within two hours of the same time of day.

SEVERELY AFFLICTED.—The family of David Nye, at Oakham, Mass., has been sorely afflicted with the terrible disease, diphtheria. Of a group of six children, ranging in their ages from five to sixteen years, five have died of the fatal complaint during the past five weeks.

FROM THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.—A letter from an officer of the Mass. Thirty-fifth, attached to the Ninth Army Corps, dated Newport News, Feb. 23d, says that Gen. Burnside is expected to take the command of that corps. He will receive a glorious reception from his old command.

LETTER FROM WORCESTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORCESTER, March, 1863.

Should Jeff Davis succeed in coming north, he might find some of the contrabands differently employed from what they were at the South. Let him step into one of the sub primary schools in this city, and he would see many who are assiduously endeavoring to learn to read, although over 30 years of age. As she has a home for herself, her husband and child, she necessarily absents herself from school one morning in the week to attend to household duties. It is an impressive scene—this large school of little white children with one black among its number, and at one side the negro mother so lately a slave, now tasting one of the chief blessings of a free country—its public schools.

Business never was better in this city than at the present time, and a prospect of quite an addition to the present business now presents itself. Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, (who stand second in the dry goods business in Boston) have bought the Lower Junction shop, with 12 acres of land, and will convert the building into a wooden manufactory. It is intended to put in 16 sets of woolen mills in the state. The parties have already taken possession, and the work commenced for carrying on the enterprises. The price paid for the land and buildings was \$8,500.

The horse railroad to New Worcester is also under contract, and the rails will probably be laid by the 1st of August. This will be the means of building up that part of the city. There are many fine situations for private residences between the two places, which will probably be taken up now, which were not before, on account of communication. J. B. B.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A sad and rather singular accident occurred recently at Leicester, on Lake Maggiore. Heavy snow storms, unusual in that vicinity, had fallen, and, under the weight of the mass, the roof of an old church fell upon the small congregation there at their prayers. Fifty-three females were at once killed, together with one man; the women, as usual, being more devout than the rougher sex. The only one saved alive was a young bride, twenty years of age, and she had one arm and both legs broken.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A large amount of government securities has been recently purchased in New York for England and the continent. The enormous premium at which the exchange can be drawn reduces the cost in Europe to a point that has attracted the attention of many investors all over the continent. At Government 6 per cent. bond costs the European buyer at the present rate of exchange only about 60, which is a tempting price for a Government security paying 6 per cent. interest in gold.

ASIATIC SUPERSTITION.—During a solar eclipse, witnessed in Illinois on the 1st day of January, crowds of people assembled at the Ganges to bathe in its sacred waters. A correspondent estimates the grand total at the most incredible number of four millions! Such crowds had not been seen in the river for half a century. It is too manifest that Asiatic superstition is not dissolving so rapidly as some have led people to suppose.

NEW DISEASE IN THE ARMY.—A new disease has appeared in the Potomac army. It is called dry gangrene. The feet seem to decay, and, if not taken quite early, death ensues. It is supposed the disease comes from keeping the limbs on, week after week, as the soldiers are very apt to do, when they have only shelter tents and no fires.

A SANGUINE CONTRABAND.—Robert Smalls, the famous negro pilot who brought the Planter out of Charleston harbor, says that 6000 negroes are behind the batteries at Savannah, and 10,000 in and around the forts in Charleston. "He believes that, in ten days, he can raise a force of 10,000 loyal blacks to fight for the Union."

THE VICKSBURG CANAL.—The Washington Republican says that the Government is in possession of information from Gen. Grant, announcing the completion of the great canal or "cut" opposite Vicksburg. Gen. Grant expresses himself hopeful of the complete success of his plans.

BEN. WOOL OBTAINED PERMISSION from the House of Representatives to print a speech on the war. It is unqualifiedly against the government, and is almost as disloyal as the productions of "Ex-Gov. T. H. S.", the candidate of the Hartford Convention.

BEER ON THE RISE.—Forty members of the Lager Beer Brewers' Association of Philadelphia have signed their names to an agreement specifying that on and after the 1st of March the price of lager beer shall be eight dollars per barrel and five cents a glass.

DON'T WANT TO DIE.—An Irishman at South Deerfield being on his death-bed, as was supposed, on being informed by his physician that he would not probably recover, exclaimed, "an sure, I'd rather give five dollars than die now."

DEATH BY LIGHTNING IN THE ARMY.—A letter from the army before Vicksburg says the camp of the 76th Ohio was struck by lightning on Saturday night, and Sergeant Streetman and Corporal Rose were killed. Five others were injured.

TOWN ELECTIONS.—The inhabitants of about two hundred towns in this State assembled on Monday and elected local officers for the year. Politics controlled the elections in but few cases.

TAX ON DEAD FOLKS.—Commissioner Boutwell has decided that burial permits must have a ten cent stamp upon them, and the friends of deceased persons must pay for the stamp. Up to this time we believe folks may be born without paying a tax.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—The Missouri Democrat says there is a strong disposition in the legislature of that State to adopt some scheme of emancipation, whether Congress makes an appropriation or not.

COSTLY DELAY.—A fine new ship from a port in Maine has been lying idle in Boston harbor for a month past, under charter by the Government, at the rate of \$5,000 per month.

REBELS CAPTURED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—Recently, we met with word that North Carolina, and were provided with ammunition of an excellent quality.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

There is a marked contrast in the reception which Gen. Wool has received at Boston, from that received by Gen. McClellan. In the case of the latter, Boston conservatism and aristocracy vied with each other in attentions, doing homage to a man who had done little for his country except to place victory far from its grasp. General Wool is received by the legislature with unfeigned honors, and he tells the legislators and people of Boston that, from the first, he has been earnest in his efforts to put down the rebellion, and he will continue to labor for that end till it is effected. Gen. Wool is a patriot whose whole life has been devoted to his country, and his words should be respected.

—Jerry Conesden, with several aliases, has been arrested at Brooklyn, N. Y., and \$26,000 worth of counterfeit \$5 bills on the Westfield, Mass., Bank found in his possession. He had an office in his attic where he printed the bills.

—The bodies of Mrs. Frazer and three children were found in the ruins of a house in Buffalo, burned on the morning of Feb. 27th. A coroner's inquest was held over the bodies, when it was discovered that they had been previously murdered. Mr. Frazer, who is a clergyman, is also missing, and it is feared that he, too, has suffered the same fate.

—The students of Amherst College have mutilated the statue of Sabrina, which has stood in the college flower garden a year or two. It was presented by Hon. Joel Hayden.

—A large number of English troops, now in Canada, are to return home in the spring, if our war should then be over.

—The George Gilswold, which took out the American dougans to British operations, had arrived at Liverpool, and was to have "a reception."

—England has reduced her navy, during the last six months, very materially, laying up 50 vessels and discharging 13,000 men. This is strong evidence of her wish to live at peace with all nations.

—Umbrellas are property! The amended internal revenue law provides that they shall be taxed three per cent.

—They have gone to sowing wheat extensively in Georgia, having sown the seeds of secession, which have brought them a crop of ruin to their cotton fields.

—The charge is made that some of our soldiers at Norfolk are regular slave-traders, selling negroes to the Confederates, and making much money through the sneezes of their vile traffic.

—They are enforcing the draft in Michigan. Why not enforce it in New York?

—A city editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A western editor assures his contemporary that a good many men in Michigan have done the same thing by marrying only one.

—Two hundred negroes at Key West late enlisted in the Second South Carolina Volunteers.

—Major General Sigel is upon a visit to his friends in New York city.

—One of Dupont's powder mills, at Wilmington, Del., blew up on the 26th ult., killing five persons outright and fatally injuring two others. The explosion shook the city of Philadelphia, 35 miles distant, like an earthquake.

—Stewart, of New York, is monopolizing all the cotton goods. A sudden peace might prove fatal to the house of Stewart.

—The rebels say we must have separation of eternal war. They forget that they are not to live eternally in this world.

—Flour is \$100 a barrel at Vicksburg, and scarce at that.

—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 25th ult., contains a proclamation of Jeff Davis, appointing the 27th of March a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Augustus C. Broadhead died at Chicago, about a week ago. A few years ago, Broadhead, then in the prime of vigorous manhood, and wearing upon the artillery uniform of the British service several royal medals, which he had earned by bravery and success, formed the acquaintance of and married a wealthy baroness of the Paget family, one of the most aristocratic houses in England. The happy couple spent their honeymoon upon the continent, and, two years ago, went to Illinois and purchased a farm near Clinton, in Iroquois county. His failure in an agricultural line confirmed him as a drunkard, and hastened the denouement. An ardent lover of field sports, his dog and gun were in constant requisition, and his heavy liabilities on such occasions more than once laid him out for a night, lodging on the prairies. His wife, once a pet of British aristocratic circles, and at one time, maid of honor to the Queen, though a highly accomplished lady, an excellent musician, and speaking with fluency seven different languages, soon became even more besotted than himself. She died drunk a year ago, and Broadhead was in such a state of intoxication as to be unable to comprehend the fact. Since that time, he has been rapidly "going under." His property, which had dwindled away for years, soon vanished, and at the time of his death, he had been driven to the extremity of pawning his gold medals.

SLOW TO UNDERSTAND.—In a recent divorce case in England, in which the parties were an old woman and her young wife, the judge dilated on the evil effects of "marriages contracted between May and December." He has since received a letter from a Scottish statistical society, asking for the figures in relation to marriages contracted between those months, as they wanted to get up a paper on the subject, to be read before the society!

BANKS PAYING SPECIE.—The Southwark Bank, of Philadelphia, pays specie for all the notes of that bank presented at its counter. By the redemption of its circulation, the Southwark will avoid the payment of a large tax, and this is, in part, the cause of the determination to call in the circulation. There are four banks in Pennsylvania that are now paying specie.

A COLORED REGIMENT AT MEMPHIS.—A negro regiment arrived at Memphis on the 19th ult., fully armed and equipped and ready for service in the federal army.

SCHOOL LANDS FOR KANSAS.—Eight hundred thousand acres of school lands have been selected by the State of Kansas, and have been approved by the general government.

TREASURES SENT TO ENGLAND.—Of \$4,367,000 exported from San Francisco in the first three weeks of January, nearly \$3,000,000 was sent to England.

THE REASON.—Those who profess to know, say the warm gulf stream is gradually drawing nearer our coast, moderating our winter weather.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

ON A FURLOUGH.—Dr. F. Davis, of this town; surgeon of the Mass. 27th, arrived home on Wednesday, on a furlough of ten days.

ICE.—There will be no scarcity of ice in this town next summer, all the ice-houses being nearly full of a nice article.

Two good schools, the Wilbraham Academy and the Winding Wave at Ludlow, are advertised this week.

WILBRAHAM.—The Hampden East Association of ministers will meet with Rev. J. P. Skeele, of Wilbraham, next Tuesday.

TOWN MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of town officers will be held on Monday, the 16th. A caucus to nominate candidates is called for Saturday evening, next week.

ONEK MONT.—Dr. (?) Luke K. Blair, formerly of Palmer, advertises that he will soon open the Orient House, at Pelham Springs, for patients. We pity the "patients."

TUE SAW AND SHINGLE MILL in the south part of Ware, owned by Capt. Joseph Hartwell, was destroyed by fire the 3d inst. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance.

WALTON.—Town officers: clerk and treasurer, George S. Rogers; selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor, Ashalom Gardner, Channancy D. Brewer, Warren Shaw; school committee, David S. Packard; constable, Lyman Fisk.

THE SMALL POX.—A good deal of unnecessary excitement has prevailed in this vicinity, in regard to the small pox. Three weeks ago, we announced that there was not a single case of the disease in town; but, a few days after, several children, belonging to the families where the first two cases occurred, came down with it. A subsequent case has proved fatal. Seven cases, in all, have occurred; but, at the present writing, there is no one in town sick with the disease. Others may have it, but, as every precaution has been taken to prevent its spreading, there is little danger to be feared.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.—A few years since, a number of our citizens, farmers, got up an Agricultural Library, which is now open to members of the Association, but which is little patronized. We would suggest that the Association be reorganized, new members admitted, the library enlarged with a collection of miscellaneous standard works and fresh magazines, and such regulations adopted as will make it, in one sense, a public library. A wider interest will thus be felt in the library, and it will become more useful to those who already have the sole use of it.

BELECHERTOWN.—Harrison Root has contracted to build the new town hall in Belchertown at a cost of \$2,800. At the town meeting on Monday the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: selectmen and overseers of the poor, J. G. Loughly, Leonard Barrett, Wright Bridgman; clerk, treasurer, and collector, E. R. Bridgman; assessors, A. R. Owen, George Chandler 1st, Martin Sedgwick; school committee, Rev. William N. Fay; constables, R. A. White, J. Darling. Appropriations—town and pauper expenses, \$2,600; common schools, \$2,000; highways and bridges, \$1,800; to reduce town debt, \$4,000.

MOSSON.—The winter term of the school in district No. 10, taught by Francis N. Braham, of Belchertown, was brought to a successful close on the 27th ult. That an unusual degree of interest had been manifested, on the part of the pupils, during the whole term, was apparent at the closing exercises. Immediately after the closing of the school by the town committee, one of the pupils stepped forward, to the surprise of the teacher, and, in a few words, expressive of the esteem and gratitude of the pupils, presented him, in their behalf, a beautiful illustrated copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

DEATH OF CHESTER STRONG.—The decease of a citizen who has done so much for the growth and prosperity of this village as has Chester Strong is worthy of more than a passing notice. He came to Palmer, from Easthampton, more than fifteen years ago, bringing considerable capital, which he invested in buildings, putting up the first brick block of stores on Main street. After the great fire, in the spring of 1851, which destroyed this block, Mr. Strong purchased the site on which the old Nassovanno building had stood, and erected the handsome block now standing, at a cost of about \$20,000. At the same time, he put up the long brick block west of this office, costing about \$8,000 more, and, subsequently, erected a good house on Thorndike street. The building of these, with the furnishing of the large hotel, necessitated the mortgaging of his property, and, in a few years, the mortgages took possession, literally depriving him of a shelter for his family. Then followed years of sickness and misfortune, during which he was several times brought to the brink of the grave. About a year since, a brother, who had assisted him and shared with him his fortune and misfortunes, died; and now, he, too, has suddenly passed away. During the last two years, he had begun to recover from his financial misfortunes; and, within a few weeks, the courts had rendered a decision in regard to his mortgaged property, by which he expected, with the aid of friends, to redeem it. Mr. Strong was a shrewd business man, and calculated every move with mathematical precision; but he staked his all on one mis-calculation of expense and income, and lost. He died of small pox, on Friday night, last week, and was buried the same night, living near an Irish family which had been afflicted with the disease, he contracted it, and a shattered constitution gave way under its effects. His age was 51.

WARE.—The following were the proceedings at the town meeting in Ware, last Monday: Moderator, Chas. A. Stevens; town clerk, S. B. Wilberell; selectmen, Otis Lane, Daniel Eaton, John H. Pepper; assessors, Lewis Edmund, Geo. Robinson, Freeman Foster; school committee, W. G. Tuttle (3 years), Luther Chapin (2 years);

741

Trifles.
The massive gates of Circumstance
Are turned upon the smallest hinge,
And thus some seeming pettiest chance
Of gives our life its after-tinge.
The trifles of our daily lives,
The common thing scarce worth recall,
Whereof no visible trace survives—
These are the mainsprings after all.

A Jewish Parable.
A certain man, who was very much de-
formed, saluted a rabbi, saying, "Peace be
unto thee." The rabbi did not return the
salutation, but said, "Hoea, how ugly this
man is! Perhaps all thy townsmen are as
deformed as thou art?" The other replied,
"I do not know; but go thou and say to the
workman who made me, 'how ugly is this ves-
sel which thou hast made!'" Upon this the
rabbi dismounted from his ass, knowing that
he had sinned, and fell down on his face be-
fore the man he had despised, and said unto
him, "Forgive me, I beseech thee." But the
deformed man answered, "I cannot forgive
thee until thou hast been to the workman
that formed me, and said, 'How ugly is this
vessel which thou hast made!'" — *Talmud.*

NECROPHORIA.—A New Orleans correspond-
ent of the New York Tribune, in alluding to
the feeling prevalent among the troops at Bat-
ton Rouge against the 3d Louisiana Native
Guards—a colored regiment with negro offi-
cers—says that Gen. Grievy will not "recognize"
the regiment; that he asserts that, in case
he shall be officially required to do so,
United States Government is welcome to his
commission; that the regiment can neither
draw clothing, blankets, nor pay, in conse-
quence.

IS GOLD THE ONLY STANDARD OF VALUE?—
A Canadian farmer came to the cattle market
this week, with a car load of cattle, which he
sold at a high price, receiving the money in
current bank bills. These he took to Boston
and exchanged for gold at 52 per cent. prem-
ium. The result of the operation amounted to
this: the man would have been richer had he
given away five head of cattle and remained
at home. Question for political economists—
Is gold the only standard of value? — *Cam-
bridge Chronicle.*

HOUSE TIPPED OVER.—A large frame house
tipped over in Portland on Wednesday, last
week, in consequence of workmen undermin-
ing one side and putting jack screws under
the other to lift it. It fell over upon a house
in which thirty little boys were playing, but
fortunately they escaped without injury.

THE DISTRESS IN LANSHIRE continues to
abate, but it is by no means at an end. Many
of the workmen desire to come to this coun-
try with their families, and means ought to be
taken to carry out their wish.

THE FIRST HANGING.—The first legal execu-
tion by hanging, in the State of Kansas, took
place at Leavenworth, on the 13th inst. A
German, named Carl Horne, was hung for
murder.

100,000 BARRELS OF THE
LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S
POURTE, No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.
This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most
extensive works of the kind in the world, and an
experience in the manufacturing of over 25 years,
with a reputation long established, having under
the exclusive control of all the night soil of the
city of New York, are prepared to furnish an
article which is, without doubt, the cheapest and
very best fertilizer in market. It greatly in-
creases the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three
weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four
dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also,
FIFTY TONS OF BONE TAPE, being a mix-
ture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45
per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass.
A pamphlet containing all necessary information,
may be had free by addressing a letter to the sub-
scriber.
JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland Street, New York,
77 So. W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!
A SPLENDID STOCK
OF—

CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

Men and Boys'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,
A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Pure and reliable, Trussers, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Staffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man
don't have a pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.
ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealer in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Moving of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVIHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stores, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUINN, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WHITE, AGT.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commerce Block.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. FOX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the
depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and
Groceries.

N. PIPER, AGT.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and
other Marble Works.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.
Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy.

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden
INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?
Policies Issued Registered, and loss ad-
justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt payments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$239,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$200,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$345,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.

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LIFE INSURANCE!
Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks.
Non-Forfeiting Policies Issued.

Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$175,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take especial care that they be
supplied with these Pills and Ointment,
and where the brave soldiers and sailors have
neglected to provide themselves with them, no better
present can be sent them by their friends. They
have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing
friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Throats.
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.
These feelings which soadden us, usually arise
from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspi-
ration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholes-
ome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved
if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken accord-
ing to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invalu-
able Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the Bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It is
seen strange that Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the re-
laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
lieve the secret humors from the system. This
medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole or-
ganic system, however deranged, while health and
strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing
will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blisters and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions.
If treated in any other manner they dry up in one
part to break out in another; whereas this Oint-
ment will remove the humors from the system, and
leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man.
It will require a little perseverance in bad cases
to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet,
Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient,
as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The wound
sounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and smeared all
around it, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and sea-man's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
discreetly as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box, the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the name of the medicines, or rendering the same
knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
30 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respecta-
ble Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Potsdam Boxes, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE
OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young
men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility,
Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supply-
ing the means of self-cure. By one who has cured
himself after being a victim of misplaced confi-
dence in medical humbug and quackery. By en-
closing a post-paid receipted envelope, single copies
may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY-
FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York, 324

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds, Frames, &c.
All kinds of Jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1862.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"
Family Sewing Machine,
WITH ALL THE
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all
Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew any-
thing, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the
making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot
or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gause or Gos-
samer Tissue, and is every ready to do its work to
perfection. It can sew, hem, bind, gather, tuck,
quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of orna-
mental work. This is not the only Machine that
can sew, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do so
better than any other Machine. The letter "A"
Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great
variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which
is now becoming so popular, is, as its name im-
plies, one that can be folded into a box or case,
which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substan-
tial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.
The cases are of every imaginable design—plain
as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elabo-
rately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk
twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best
quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
438 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 55 Albany House Block.
Providence Office - 5 Phoenix Building.
Jan 1

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.
533 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES
the careful perusal of the Company's Circular is
specially commended. This Circular can be had
on application. It is very specific, and will be
found highly instructive, having been prepared
with much care, and we will abide by all state-
ments therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic
of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other
Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes
and almost endless variety of sewing required
in a family, for it will sew from one to twenty
thicknesses of Marcelline without stopping, and
make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the finest
gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stoutest
harness leather, without changing the feed,
needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of
machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most
difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was
no ordinary triumph. Doubtless we can now say,
"No other Machine compares with it in this re-
spect." Hence, we have uniformly—almost with-
out exception—taken the highest premium when-
ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in
competition with other first-class sewing machines.
Hence it is that we are able to offer the following
guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we
sell to give HETTER satisfaction than any other
Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms.
The guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business
man in the land. For more than five years have
we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our
Machines, and without a single travelling agent
in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood on the
continent where the Machine is not favorably
known. We prefer such a reputation to one based
on mere "talking points," as they are technically
called, and where the trade. Hence we make but one
kind of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides,
requiring only one-third the thread of other kinds
of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county
throughout the West. Special inducements of-
fered.

FINKLE & LYONS, M. CO.,
533 Broadway, New York.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!
\$1,000! PREMIUM. \$1,000!

It is not a Dye!
Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-
store grey or diseased hair to its original con-
dition and color; will prevent the hair from
falling off, and promote a new and healthy
growth; completely eradicates dandruff;
will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is
a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.
Read the following testimonials:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, N. Y.,
Nov. 6, 1861.

Wm. Gray, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my
hair was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had
was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I
should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restor-
ative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out,
and soon restored the color, and a few weeks later my
hair was completely covered with a healthy growth
in hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood.
I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent
Hair Restorative, and you may also receive my double
person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

PRICE, 75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES—\$2.
Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM
GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & CO., 110
Franklin st., D. S. BARNES, 292 Broadway;
HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New
York, and retailed by all responsible druggists
throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders
for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars
containing certificates from people of the highest
respectability, from all parts of the country.

52-1y.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER
RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June
2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9:15 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2:10 a. m. and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany
or New York for Springfield, will not fail to con-
nect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage ac-
commodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Green-
wich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton,
North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. J. T.
LONGLEY & SMITH, Lessees.

Amherst, June 2, 1862.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Benzine
removes Point Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and
cleans Gowns, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new,
without injury to the most delicate color or fabric.
Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

**CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-
BURN, &c.** Certain and immediate cure.
Hegeman & Co's Camphor Ice with Glycerine, if
used according to directions, will keep the hands
soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold
by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

**PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY-
MENT.**
Any person, male or female, who wishes pleas-
ant employment, either for pastime or profit, may
address A. T. PARSONS, 38 Liberty street,
Dec 13—3m. NEW YORK.

**CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, RHEUMA-
TISM, &c.**
Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil has been
proved by nearly 20 years' experience the best
remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures
the disease it gives flesh and strength to the
patient. See that you get the GENUINE. Sold by
druggists generally. HEGEMAN & CO.,
213 So. Chemists and Druggists, New York.

PALMER JOURNAL
Printing Establishment!

EVERY VARIETY OF
PRINTING
Executed with
RAPIDITY,
NEATNESS,
and **DISPATCH!**

There are few offices
in the country capable of
doing so good work as
this. We print

POSTERS, large and small,
HAND-BILLS, of every variety,
BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
ENVELOPES,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
HORSE BILLS,
With Cut.

TROTTER BILLS,
With Cut.

RAILROAD BILLS,
With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS,
DRUGGISTS' LABELS,
PAMPHLETS,
TOWN REPORTS,
SERMONS,
AGRICULTURAL BILLS,
Cattle Show Bills,
BALL BILLS,
BALL TICKETS,
Printing in Colors.

Printing every description.

CARDS
Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

NOTICE.
FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES

BOOKS BOUND,
Neatly and Durably.

Orders received through our agents,
H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.
S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED
TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Palmer, 1862.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington,
(under the Act of 1837.)

76 STATE ST., - - - (opp. Kibby St.) - - - Boston.

After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty
years, continues to secure Patents in the United
States, also in Great Britain, France, and other
foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Pro-
cesses, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Pat-
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G. M. FISK. JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

THE OTHER WORLDS.

For more than a century astronomers have been arguing the question, whether or not the planets are inhabited. The latest controversy on the subject has been between Dr. Whewell and Sir David Brewster, both eminent scientific men, and their theories leave the great problem just as they found it. All the information which science affords on the subject is, in truth, purely negative. It is clear enough that beings constituted as we are could not exist, for an instant, on Mercury, which, from its proximity to the sun, must have a climate as hot as that of the crater of a volcano; nor on Neptune—the outermost verge of the planetary domain—which receives 784 times less heat and light than this pleasant little orb, whose course is thro' the temperate zone of the solar system. In Mercury or Venus we should combust; in Neptune be turned into adamantine statues by the unspeakable cold. Now is there an intermediate planet that would be tolerable to our constitutions. Yet by no means follows that they are, therefore, unpopulated. When we consider that space has more stars than earth has pebbles, and that our star is a very small concern, as to size, compared with many others of the planetary family, to say nothing of the innumerable millions of orbs beyond the confines of our little group, it seems not improbable that they, too, may have forms of life adapted to their peculiarities, and that all the glorious floating worlds we see sparkling in the boundless Pacific above us may be inhabited.

But there are no sufficient data from which to argue convincingly on one side or the other. Dr. Whewell, in his "Essay on the Plurality of Worlds," proves nothing. His theory of the inhabitation of the planets, and his speculations as to the orders of beings by which they may be occupied, are ingenious and plausible, but they are not positive philosophy; while, on the other hand, the rejoinder of Sir David Brewster is more remarkable for its asperity than its logic. To argue questions which can never be set at rest is waste of time. Some of us may suppose that every twinkler of the skies teems with organic life; others, that this infinitesimal portion of the universe called Earth is the only favored orb, among the innumerable starry hosts, that is not barren, silent, lifeless; but, as it is not given us to know which of the two suppositions comes nearest to the truth, the less we speculate on the subject the better. It is sufficient that Wisdom and Beneficence which our purified intelligence has ordered all things for the best. To insist that life pervades all the worlds, or, on the other hand, that it is confined to one, is to assume that we, who cannot even comprehend our insignificant selves, are competent, in the absence of all data, to show what God has done in his capacity of Creator, throughout the infinite realms of space. Could presumption be carried further? As far as science will give us light, we may legitimately pursue our inquiries; but there are mysteries which its brightest beam can never penetrate—secrets of Omnipotence which it is not intended that the wisest of us should attempt to expound.

Billingsgate.

Captain Billings is now in Poughkeepsie, and gives to the Press of that city some proverbs and sharp sayings:—
"I am prepared to satiate seven of the rich men out of every ten, 'make the most of your money, for it makes the most of you.'"
"Debt is an evil pal, a big hoal where you go in and a small one where you come out."
"You can tell just about what a man will do by hearing him tell what he has said."
"Man was created a little lower than the angels and he has bin getting a little lower ever since."

PRAY FOR YOUR COUNTRY.—It is too good a country to lose without prayer—earnest, importunate prayer for her preservation. The Christian patriot will pray, for he loves his country too well to omit it. Christian wives and mothers, who are giving their husbands and sons for it, will pray; for how can they help it? Let everybody pray that can pray; and the Lord be gracious, and grant us deliverance and prosperity.

A quaint old gentleman, in speaking of the different shotmots of men, by which some are useful citizens and others worthless vagrants, by way of illustration remarked, "so one slab of marble becomes a useful door-step, while another becomes a lying tombstone."

FEED MY LAMBS.—At a Sabbath-school convention in Indiana, a Presbyterian elder made a home thrust at those ministers who devote no time nor labor to the Sunday-school. He asked what scriptural authority they have for feeding the sheep twice a day, and the lambs not once!

God has not made this life altogether lovely, for then it would be too short and hard to leave; nor yet altogether painful, for then it would be too long and hard to bear.

Never set yourself up for a musician just because you have got a drum in your ears, nor believe that you are cut out for a schoolmaster merely because you have a pupil in your eye.

This snow-storm the boys regard as a joke," said one to Dr. S—, during a late storm. "Yes," replied the doctor, "and it is a joke one can see the drift of."

Good diet makes healthy children; but the South Sea Islanders think that healthy children make good diet.

Money is a despotic queen, and binds her slaves with fetters.

The Blighted Bud.

A mother watched, at evening,
Beside her dying child,
And marked its rapid breathing,
Its accents low and mild,
And fast stole on the twilight,
As, o'er the distant hills,
There gleamed one ray of sunlight,
Clear as the crystal hills.

It fell upon the sleeping,
And lit each golden curl,
And o'er her features a e'ring,
Traced out the lines of pearl.
And once again they parted,
Those lines of pearl and red,
And to the broken-hearted,
She, softly murmuring, said:
"Oh! raise me up, dear mother,
And let me see the sky,
And smell the flowers, mother,
Once more, before I die."

And is that sunset, golden,
That bright and shining road,
That, in the Bible, olden,
Is called 'The Way to God'?

And shall I go, dear mother,
Beyond that shining star?
And will you come, dear mother,
Where God and angels are?

And shall I have a harp, mother,
And sing that angel song,
That to the ransomed, mother,
Forever shall belong?

And will you plant some flowers
Upon my lowly bed?
Upon my lowly bed, mother,
And whisper of the dead."

But, ere the child had spoken,
The sunlight ceased to play;
The mother saw the token—
Her flower must fade away.

An angel came at midnight,
And bore it to the skies;
And, ere the morning twilight,
It bloomed in Paradise.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, March 4, 1863.

THE CIRCASSIAN FUGITIVES.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

The following thrilling narrative of the fate of a number of Circassian prisoners, who made an effort to escape from penal servitude in Siberia, is told by Mr. Atkinson, in his "Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China." In the month of September, 1850, a party of forty Circassian prisoners attempted to escape from the gold mines on the Birioussa. The event occasioned a great sensation, and was magnified into a rising of the serfs, causing great alarm among the Russians.

The fugitive Circassians had no intention of invading the Russian possessions, their object being to escape from the great Siberian prison to their far-distant homes. They were prisoners of war, and had been set to work in the mines of Siberia, which was considered an act of great cruelty. Surely, soldiers who had bravely defended their homes deserved a better fate than to be mixed with Russian convicts, many of whom were the criminals of the first class. These brave fellows had been employed at the gold washings on the Birioussa, a river which forms the boundary between the governments of Irkoutsk and Yenisey. From this place they attempted to escape, and, after many difficulties, made the attempt.

By the aid of small quantities of gold, which they had managed to secure during their labors, they procured a rifle and ammunition for each man, from the Tartars, who concealed them in a cavern in the mountains about seven miles from the mines. The most essential requisites for their future success had now been obtained, but at a cost of ten times their value. There was no fear of the Tartars betraying them, as their own safety depended upon their secrecy, and a terrible punishment awaited them if detected with gold in their possession.

On Saturday afternoon, in the latter end of July, 1850, when the labors of the day were ended, the Circassians quietly left the mines in small parties, going in different directions. This was done without exciting any suspicion, and they met in the evening at a rendezvous, a ravine in the mountain, about six miles from the mines, in a southern direction. A stud of spare horses were kept in the pastures in the forest several miles from the mines. A large party of Circassians proceeded toward this place, and arrived near it just at dusk, and three were sent on in advance, carrying their rifles, as if returning from the hunt. The horse-keepers were driving the animals into the enclosure to secure them for the night. When this was accomplished, they discovered three rifles pointed at them, and were told that they were shot if they attempted to escape. A shrill whistle called up the other exiles, who instantly secured the three men. The best horses were at once selected out of a stud of between three and four hundred; and, as two of their attendants were great hunters and well acquainted with the mountain regions around, the Circassians carried them all away to act as guides to the Chinese frontier, and to prevent the discovery of their means of flight until they had a good start. Moreover, they turned the remainder of the stud out of the enclosed ground, and drove them into the forest, to make it appear that they had broken loose, and that the desert men were searching for them. They departed, carrying off fifty-five horses. No time was lost in reaching their friends in the glen, who received them with shouts of joy. An hour before midnight, when the moon rose to light them on their way, they commenced their flight.

The hunters led them southward, through rugged passes and over several ridges, without once stopping, till they reached, a little before sunrise, a high summit, whence they could look down upon the gold mine, and distinguish the smoke curling up from the fires that are constantly kept burning to drive away those pests, the mosquitoes.

Having taken a last look at the place of their exile, they hastened onward into a grassy valley, where they fed their horses and breakfasted. After a rest, they pushed on again. They presently came upon a mountain torrent, over which they crossed with great difficulty. Their march was continued till near nightfall, when they encountered in perfect security, still keeping strict guard over

their guides. On the evening of the fourth day, they ascended the last summit of the Salan, crossed the crest of the chain, and descended into a narrow valley, where they encamped for the night.

They had now passed the Chinese frontier, and the guides knew nothing of the region beyond this point; they were, therefore, set free, and their rifles handed to them. A good supply of venison had been obtained on the march, and this evening was passed in feasting and enjoyment. At daylight, they separated—the Siberians to return to their homes. The Circassians were left to their own resources in a wild region that abounded in deep and rapid torrents, which forced them to seek a route near the head waters of many large streams which fall into the Yenisey.

Traveling southwesterly, the fugitives reached the rapids of the Yenisey, where a body of water two hundred and fifty yards in breadth rolls over a succession of cascades two thousand eight hundred feet in height. These occur within the space of about a mile, and the thunder of the water is echoed far over the mountains. The swimming of the river was not accomplished without danger by the fugitives. They were now traversing a most rugged region, with no guide but the sun as it descended daily over the land of their birth—a great error, as it involved them for three weeks in a chaotic labyrinth of forests, rocks, high precipices, deep ravines, and roaring torrents. After encountering unheard of perils, another difficulty beset them; winter had set in in the higher regions, which, with the rugged nature of the country, occasioned another divergence of course, drawing them away from the country of the Kirghis tribes, among whom they would have found friends to aid them in their long ride across the Asiatic plains, in the direction of their homes—the Kirghis having a language which they understood, and a religion like their own.

More than two months had now elapsed since the poor fellows were left the Birioussa, and they were still in their Siberian prison. During this period, they had suffered both from hunger and fatigue. Although game was abundant in many of the regions through which they passed, where hunting is the only source of a man's subsistence, the supply often proves precarious, as all will find who try. Following the mountains along the eastern bank of the Beia, they came to a part of the country thinly inhabited by Kalmucks, living under Russian sway. At length they arrived at a Kalmuck aoul, and got into difficulties with the people; but whether the Kalmucks attempted to stop them, or threatened to call in the aid of the Cossacks to take them prisoners, it is impossible to say. The dispute, unfortunately, ended in a battle, when several Kalmucks were killed, and their aoul burned. Those who escaped, conveyed the terrible news to other tribes, and all became alarmed. Some retreated into the forests with their families and cattle, while others carried the alarm to the Cossack fort at Sandyp. The officer in command was drunk when the news arrived; hence those exaggerated dispatches which followed each other in rapid succession. The Circassians committed a fatal error by engaging in this conflict with the people, as the alarm rapidly spread in every direction, and left no chance for their escape. Continuing their course to the northward, they passed beyond the rapids, and succeeded in swimming their horses across the Beia. From this point, they turned to the south, which led them into the mountains between the Beia and Katouna. This river in the mountains is one succession of rapids, so that there are but few places where it can be crossed even in canoes; it is impossible to swim the torrent.

The higher mountains to the south being deep in snow, placed the fugitives in a trap. When their real number was discovered, the illusion respecting their force was destroyed, and the Kalmucks prepared, with a savage determination, to avenge the blood which had been shed. A body of men were soon collected; they were staid as bloodhounds, and had been seldom foiled in running down their prey.

Scouts, sent forward to follow the trail, were followed by Siberian hunters who knew every mountain pass and torrent. Mounted on good fresh horses, they rapidly closed in upon the fugitives; and, on the evening of the third day of their pursuit, they encamped within three miles of them.

The Circassians were on their march with the first gleam of dawn, toward the upper end of the narrow valley, which led them in to a pass. They observed that their enemies were proceeding in two divisions—one riding up the ridge a little to the westward, and the other following on their track. This caused them to hurry onward, fearing to be caught in the pass. As they were on a good track, their horses were not spared, and, in little more than an hour, they reached another valley, which extended for several miles east and west. The object of this division of their pursuers who were crossing the ridge was now apparent—it was to prevent their escape to the westward.

The prisoners continued their ride to the eastward, and found, after going a few miles, that they were in a succession of small valleys which led them up, between the mountains, to the snow region. Before turning a jutting point, they ascertained that both parties of the Kalmucks were following on their tracks, about three miles distant, without, apparently, making any attempt to approach nearer. It was not till long past midday that they were observed to be rapidly gaining upon them. Pushing on their tired steeds, availed nothing, as each few minutes brought their enemies in closer proximity. Presently, a spent ball struck one of their horses, which showed that the hunters were trying the range of their rifles, and that they intended mischief.

At length, the hungry and wayworn wanderers were driven into a mountain pass, and rifle balls began to drop fast around them. Having reached a narrow part of the gorge, where it was strewn with fallen rocks, they made a stand and returned the fire with effect, for several saddles became vacant. In a few minutes they received a heavy volley, when some of the exiles were wounded, notwithstanding their shelter, and several horses were killed. They stood at bay, determined never to yield. Their pursuers outnumbered

them five to one, and knew every crag and turning in the ravines, which enabled them to take shelter where no bullet could touch them, whence they could pick off their opponents, and force the survivors to retire from every position they sought. Each new post was held with undaunted courage till diminished numbers caused the Circassians to again retreat, every call to surrender being answered with a shout of defiance.

While the work of slaughter was going on, night shrouded the combatants, and, under cover of the darkness, fifteen of these brave men escaped on foot, ascending farther into the mountains, and leaving their horses to their merciless enemies. Though their position had become desperate, they scrambled on, hoping to find shelter from the cutting blast. At length they reached some deep recesses in the rocks, where they decided to pass the night. They, however, dared not light a fire, as that would guide the Kalmucks to their retreat. The night passed without their being disturbed.

With the first gray dawn of the morning they commenced their weary march and scaled the rocky heights before them, whence they had a view of the vast snow-clad peaks above, which stopped all further progress in that direction. Dark clouds were gathering around these rugged crags, betokening an approaching storm, an evil omen for the exiles. After carefully scanning the country in search of their pursuers, not one of whom was visible, they turned to the west, skirting along the base of a forest of cedars which covered a low rocky ridge.

The hunters had not been idle; long before daylight appeared two parties had been sent forward to form ambushes, where it was expected the Circassians would be obliged to pass, while the main body remained behind to clear the ravine. Being convinced that the forest would afford them the only means for their escape, the fugitives pushed on in that direction. They had reached within about two hundred yards of the wood when a puff of white smoke appeared in a thicket, sending a leaden messenger which proved fatal to one of their comrades. They now made an attempt to reach the shelter of some rocks; but, before they had proceeded twenty paces, five others had fallen. A savage call to surrender greeted their ears from a large party in their rear, who were fast closing in upon them. Their last few shots were spent on the advancing host, without effect; then they made a rush to reach the cover, and only four were destined to gain its cover, and some of these were wounded. The thick underwood screened the poor fellows from the volley which whistled after them, and stopped the firing, as they were soon lost in the dense and tangled branches.

The clouds, which had become blacker, began pouring down rain and sleet, accompanied by a fierce gale, which brought their enemies to a stand, and caused them to prepare an encampment under the cedars. Two small parties were sent out in pursuit, but these were shortly compelled to return, without having discovered the retreat of the remnant of the gallant band. The storm had now become a hurricane, driving the snow into the balloons and whirling it into eddies, which made it difficult to see objects at a few yards' distance. This continued for three days, without intermission; and then the mountains were covered deep with snow, which deterred the hunters from making any further attempt to find the fugitives. The winter had, also, set in with a piercing frost; and this, no doubt, soon accomplished that which the rifle of the Kalmucks had spared. The four Circassians were never seen again, nor any trace of them found.

The Earth Safe.

The London Times says mankind are using up the world too fast. Incessant cultivation, it is alleged, is stripping earth of its coat of mould, which cannot be replaced except by a return to the primeval forest. There are facts in existence a little inconsistent with that very alarming statement. The plain around Benares has certainly been cultivated for three thousand years, and is as rich as ever. The country around Damascus was a garden in the beginning of history, and is a garden now. No forest ever renewed the soil of Northern Italy, nor is the glorious fertility of Asia Minor artificial. Districts have perished, it is true, but it has always been from human folly, the cutting down of the trees, till the rain ceased and the wells sank, as is now occurring in some parts of Upper India. When we conquered the Punjab the vast province did not contain one tree, and in thirty years would have become like the Babylonian desert, a sterile plain, and from the same cause. —London Spectator.

A Picture of War.

The Murfreesboro' correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, alluding to the appearance of the battle-fields in that vicinity, says: "The rain storms have washed away the earthly mantle, and the bodies of the dead lay exposed to view; here feet protruding, there a head of matted hair or a ghastly face. This is mainly the case with rebel dead, who were buried in the muddy fields, during the week of the battle, and often at night. There they lay, sons of the planters of the South. There are yet sighs and tears for them in many a Southern household. And I daily the more appreciate the fact, as I see and converse with Southern people, that this war is proving far more terrible to them than to the North, as regards the mortality. The battles of Murfreesboro' have planted the cypress in the midst of every town and county in the Gulf States."

A Good Wife.

"A good wife should be like three things, which three things she should not be like." "First: she should be like a snail, always keep within her own house; but she should not be like a snail, she should be like an echo, to speak when she is spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. Third: she should be like a town clock, always keep time and regularity; but she should not be like a town clock; to speak so loud that all the town may hear."

A Carlon's Paradox.—Sailors are never so lively as when they are in the shrouds.

The Legend of the Canoe.

COMPILED BY BRUSSELLS RESELL.

[The following finely expressed poetry represents very truly the manner in which some of the braves were wont to woo their squaws. The legend may not be wholly free from fiction, and doubtless a portion of it is somewhat imaginary, still the compiler can vouch for the main facts in the case, having had the privilege of visiting most of the places mentioned, and of seeing also of witnessing the "cave in the shallows" as it slowly and impressively descended to its watery grave. The scene is laid in Central New York.]

South from the Point of Watergreen,
The sunken shallows lay;
Where tall and stately pines o'erlean
The shores of Beekwith's Bay.

The sailboat's pilot sought the cove
Where breezes scarcely blew,
Behind those pine trees' sheltering grove,
To see the old canoe.

The fisher in the moonless night,
With torch and bearded spear,
Could mark it by his flaming light,
Beneath the water clear.

The picnic parties stopped their oars,
And hushed each merry tongue,
As gazing on its shadowy form,
Above the waves they hung.

And fancy many a picture show'd
Of tale romance told,
How last that ancient craft was rowed
By men of mortal mold.

It leaves the bottom at his call,
And lightly rides the wave,
While its red owner, stark and tall,
Forakes his shallow grave.

His chase accomplished, in his boat
The new slain venison lies;
Abreast of Trout Point he floats,
Beneath the summer skies.

The oar hangs idle in his hand—
The boat lies sleeping still—
The mirrored lake reflects each cloud,
Each densely wooded hill.

Since first the deluge left the land,
Untouched these woods have grown—
Nor fell a tree by mortal hand
And chopper's axe o'erthrown.

Against the Woodstock hills so blue,
Above the grove of oaks,
He marks, up-curling in the air,
His wigwag's well-known smoke.

There his brown squaw has built her fire—
There his papooses play;
And thither now he turns to bear
The deer he slew to-day.

But hark! the eastern woods resound
The war-whoop's startling cry!
Before the Mohawk's angry bound
The Onondagas fly!

By far Scholastic's bending stream,
A stolen bride he won;
And close pursued they hurry hard,
Toward the setting sun.

Their tribesman turns to heed their hail—
Upon the bank they stand—
With sweeps of paddle quick and strong,
He drives his boat to land.

They bound on board—the long canoe
Glides quick the surface o'er,
As the pursuers, close behind,
Come hunting to the shore.

In vain their tomahawks they shake,
And stamp, and whoop, and yell—
The boat across the glassy lake,
Is speeding swift and well.

Soon landed by the stately pines
That stand round Beekwith's Bay,
The pair, by western hill and plain,
Pursue their easy way.

Till, where the Jesuit's mission bell
Rings through Karonda's vale,
Among his kindred they shall tell
Their brief, but stirring tale.

That night, beneath the spreading oaks,
Beside the outlet stream,
His fox-head pipe our hunter smokes,
And vaunts his boasted theme.

All grim, though pleased, his comrades sit,
Around his deer-skin tent,
And plan to give his deed a fit
And lasting monument.

The Beloved Wife.

Only let a woman be sure that she is precious to her husband—not useful, not valuable, not convenient, simply, but lovely and beloved—let her be the recipient of his polite and hearty attentions—let her feel that her love and care are noticed, appreciated and returned—let her opinion be asked, her approval sought, and her judgement respected in matters of which she is cognizant—in short, let her only be loved, honored and cherished in fulfillment of the marriage vow, and she will be to her husband, her children and society, a well-spring of pleasure. She will bear pain, toil and anxiety; for her husband's love is to her a tower and a fortress. Shielded and sheltered therein, adversity will have lost its sting. She may suffer, but sympathy will dull the edge of her sorrow. A house with love in it—and by love I mean love expressed in words, and looks, and deeds; for I have not one spark of faith in the love that never erupts out—is to a house without love as a person to a machine—the one life—the other mechanism.

The unlovely woman may have bread just as light, a house just as tidy as the other; but the latter has a spring of beauty about her, a joyousness, an aggressive, penetrating and pervading brightness, to which the former is a stranger. The happiness in her heart shines out in her face. She is a ray of sunlight in the house. She gleams all over it. It is airy, gay, graceful, warm and welcoming with her presence. She is full of devices, plots and sweet surprises for her husband and family. She has never done with the romance and poetry of life. She is herself a lyric poem, setting herself to all pure and gracious melodies. Humble household ways and duties have for her a golden significance. The prize makes the calling higher, and the end dignifies the means. Her home is a Paradise—not sinless, not painless, but still a Paradise; for "Love is Heaven, and Heaven is Love."

Home Affection.

When we think that every house might be cheered by intelligence, disinterestedness and refinement, and then remember in how many houses the higher power and affections of human nature are buried as in tombs, what a darkness gathers over society! Well may the cloud of darkness deepen and enlarge, especially after so much boasting of ours that we are in the van of the nations of the world for intelligence and refinement and general culture. How many homes are really cheered and made perpetually happy by the introduction of suitable books, of music, or of interesting social conversation! In how many homes might not an almost miraculous change be wrought by the introduction of amusements, the presence of which gives birth to a brood of new thoughts, awakens a distinct class of domestic associations, stimulates the higher and warmer sentiments, opens the social faculties to the performance of a good and healthy work, and inasessibly draws all members of a family together, making one whole and harmonious circle, where before was, perhaps, only discord! The influences of these little things are far more potent and permanent than people generally have an idea of; they work actively, even if they are not seen in the very fact of their operation. We greatly err when we underestimate these influences, for they take hold closely and powerfully on our lives and our happiness. A family in whose midst no radiance springs from the workings of affection and the exchange of sweet, high and tender sentiment, is a dweller in regions of darkness indeed, and will never know their real capacity for enjoyment until they have come out of this valley of gloom and despair. What wonder that our public affairs are in such a state of confusion, when private lives are so many of them unsatisfactory and in darkness.

Throwing Kisses to the Wrong One.

It is related that, not long since, in New York, two Fifth Avenue ladies were promenade that fashionable street, when they discovered a female acquaintance passing in an omnibus. Wishing to attract attention, they made various demonstrations, and, finally, began to kiss their hands to her in a very energetic manner. The omnibus driver saw the motions, and thought they were intended for him. He hesitated until the kissing was repeated, and then, no longer doubtful, returned it with a hearty will, to the great disgust of the ladies in question, who went off with a cloud on their brows, so amiling a moment before.

A Hint for Quarrelers.

A remarkable old man once lived in a certain village, of whom many anecdotes are told. Once he heard his neighbor, a farmer, quarreling with his wife, till they came to blows. He took a ladder, placed it on the tall wooden fence that went round the yard, climbed up and called out:—"Fire! fire!" The farmer and his wife rushed out of the house and asked:—"Where is the fire?" "In hell, for all you quarrel," the old man answered. After that, the people in the village often said, when married people were quarrelling:—"There's fire in that house."

Invention of Stays.

Tradition asserts that corsets were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century, as a punishment for his wife. She was very loquacious, and finding nothing would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her, in order to take away her breath, and so prevent her, as he thought, from talking. This cruel punishment was inflicted by other heartless husbands, till at last there was hardly a wife in all London who was not condemned to a like affliction. The punishment became so universal, at last, that the ladies, in their defence, made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day.

"Little boy, why did the people throw stones at Stephen, of whom we read in the Scriptures?" "Cos, sir, I spose they wanted to hit him."

With what different eyes do we view an action when it is our own and when it is another's!

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort McAllister appears to be abandoned for the present, the monitors having all returned to Port Royal. An assault of 20 hours did not effect much. Several prize vessels have recently been captured off Charleston. The rebels at Fredericksburg have negro pickets on duty, who are plainly seen from our side of the river. Gen. Bragg has been heavily reinforced, and another invasion of Kentucky is feared. An attack upon Charleston is promised soon. There are rumors that Gen. Banks' force has made an attack upon Port Hudson. A captured rebel lieutenant reports that secret negotiations for peace are going on at Richmond.

War Widows.

If there is a position of loneliness of dread desolation—it seems to be woman's lot to occupy it. Among those who suffer, those who weep, she is found first and last—the patient, enduring martyr to misfortune and affliction. She is the Andromeda of mythology, chained to a rock, exposed to every monster of society who seeks a victim. Fortunate, indeed, is she, when some Perseus espouses her cause and protects her from the assaults and dangers which surround her. A few years ago, the last for gold threatened a depopulation of the New England States of their young and enterprising male inhabitants. Communities abounded with California Widows, who were left to struggle with discomfort, looking earnestly and waiting patiently for a realization of golden promises which never came. How many, alas! not only never experienced the joy of a partial fulfillment of their hopes, but lost the partner of their bosom, and became widows in weeds, cast upon the ocean of life with none but a woman's feeble arm to lean upon for support and protection. How often, then, did people speak sneeringly of California Widows, tossing their names, like airy bubbles, upon contaminating breaths. The world has since forgotten them in new excitements, and another class of unprotected females come upon the stage.

This accursed rebellion, now drenching southern soil with blood, has drawn from every northern community patriotic husbands and fathers, who leave to our keeping their wives and children. Is not the patriotism of these lonely women, who part with husband and protector that the Government may be upheld, equal to that of those who dole out a few dollars for their support? Aye! it is not equal to that of their own husbands who take their lives in their hands and go forth to meet the enemies of our country? Yet, there are people, neither sacrificing home affection or self enjoyment for the prosecution of the war, who speak lightly, and sometimes sneeringly, of these female patriots, as War Widows; who, instead of protecting their good names from reproach, will listen to and encourage evil whispers concerning them. Next to the man who would traduce his country or stab his friend in the back, we rate him or her who, suffering no sacrifice in this war, will speak ill of her who has given a husband to the maintenance of our common liberties. It is no pleasing term to name her a War Widow. She may be more than that before this war closes. A life-long widowhood may be hers, and the thrill of victory which comes to our ears may sound a death-knell to hers. As patriots engaged in a common cause, as men who have wives, mothers, or sisters, whose virtues are dear to our own eyes, we should uphold the good names of those who have sacrificed so much, and honor them as we honor those they have given to the defence of their country.

School Discipline.

A state of things has existed for a long time in the High School at North Adams, which should serve as a warning to any community interested in sustaining a school. The transcript of that place says the school has for a long time been at the mercy of a boy gang, who have been upheld by their parents. One principal was routed from the school by influential parents because he enforced obedience upon their unruly children who, by their profanity and obscenity, had made the school too indecent for female attendants. In this manner, for the past three years, the school has opened its winter term with from 30 to 40 scholars, and closed with the small number of from 10 to 15 pupils. The same course of procedure was attempted again the past winter, when one Arthur Robinson, a leader among the unruly ones, was expelled. He subsequently attempted to break up an evening exercise, when he was roughly handled by the teacher and ejected. The father of the boy then commenced a suit against the teacher for assault and battery, and getting his case in a facial trial before a justice, the teacher appealed to the county court. The people of the village, getting their eyes opened by these proceedings, have come forward and subscribed \$100 to defend the teacher. They begin to realize that unless the authority of the teacher can be maintained, the cause of education must languish, and their own children be the sufferers in the end. There are schools in other towns similarly afflicted, which will sooner or later develop as bad a state of things as exist in North Adams unless parents crush the germ of youthful rebellion in its bud, and sustain the teacher in every reasonable effort to enforce obedience to his authority.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The next House of Representatives will consist of two hundred and forty-one members, of whom sixty-one are from seceded States. This leaves one hundred and eighty from the loyal States. There will, however, be several members from West Virginia, and from detached districts in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana. These may run the number of members up to about one hundred and ninety. Of these, eighty Administration and seventy-one opposition have been already chosen. It is therefore probable that in the next House there will be an anti-Administration majority. Of the members of the present House, only about a third have been re-elected.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The war news of the present week possesses more of interest than it has for several weeks past. It is, by no means, very encouraging in some particulars, though we are promised better news soon.

The Army of the Potomac, reorganized and regenerated, is again ready to move, and it will not be long idle. Just one year ago last week Saturday, this army left Alexandria for points on the York and James Rivers, to advance upon the Peninsula against Richmond. It is now prepared to move against that stronghold, but by a different route.

About 2 o'clock on Monday morning, a party of rebels, under Capt. Mosely, made a stealthy raid into Fairfax Court House, Va., and captured the Provost Marshal's patrols, horses, &c., together with Gen. Stoughton and a number of men detached from his brigade. Every horse, public and private, which could be found, was also taken by them. The commander of the post, Col. Johnston, of the Fifth New York Cavalry, made his escape and gave the alarm; and we have the melancholy satisfaction of announcing that "all our available cavalry force were, at last accounts, in pursuit of the rebels."

An expedition under Col. Phelps, in a steamer, for Northumberland Co., Va., visited Heathsville, which they found deserted by the rebels. Then, throwing out large foraging parties, they succeeded in capturing 1000 bushels of corn, 50 horses and mules, and a large number of fine beef cattle. Two post-offices and several stores were visited, and two important rebel mails captured. Some prisoners were taken; among them Col. Claybrook, a prominent rebel officer, and two clerks in the departments at Richmond.

We have the unwelcome news that three Union regiments at Springville, Tenn., were badly cut up and captured, last week, by Van Dorn's army, which attacked them with overwhelming numbers. There were 500 cavalry and one battery in the force, but they got off safely. It is said there were seven regiments of Union troops at Franklin, only 13 miles distant. Van Dorn has fled from the force sent in pursuit.

A Cincinnati dispatch states that a division of Union cavalry, at Unionville, Tenn., on the 7th inst., fought Russell's rebel cavalry, capturing 21 wagons, 25 tents, 90 horses and mules, and all their camp equipment, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, and 53 privates. The rebels had 50 killed and 180 wounded. Our forces, the 7th Pennsylvania and 4th Michigan, lost none killed, and but two wounded—so says the dispatch.

The news is more cheerful from Vicksburg. The health of the army is improving. Important movements are pending. One gunboat was up Yazoo Pass, and had nearly reached Yazoo City. The canal at Lake Providence was nearly ready for use. Advice from below Cairo says that transports, with rebel troops, are expected to come out of White River and offer battle.

A dispatch, received at headquarters in St. Louis, on Friday evening, last week, by way of Cape Girardeau, states that Gen. McNeil had a fight with Jeff Thompson, killing nine of his men, taking twenty prisoners, capturing a large number of stock, and pursuing the enemy as far as Clarkston. Marmaduke, with 4000 men, was said to be moving toward Chalk Bluff.

The story that the Indianapolis had been blown up by the rebels is now positively denied. They have undertaken to raise her. Her 11 inch gun, however, is said to be burst. An immediate attack on Port Hudson, by General Banks, is expected. The force under his command is believed by the rebels to number 30,000.

Rebel dispatches from Charleston say that the Union fleet at Port Royal numbers 123 vessels, including three frigates and twenty gunboats. The rest are chiefly transports. There are now 30,000 men collected there, and more are expected.

We have New Orleans news to the 1st inst. The most interesting intelligence is that of a meeting to reorganize the Louisiana State Government. A plan is to be prepared, and the people in every parish will be asked to send delegates to a State Convention. John S. Dell's property has been seized by Gen. Banks, for confiscation. A report, brought from Texas by paroled prisoners, says that Commander Renshaw, said to have been killed by the explosion of the Westfield, was in Galveston, alive and well.

The pirate Nashville which lately attempted to get out of Savannah, got aground near Fort McAllister, when the iron-clad Montauk, regardless of the fort, steamed up to within 1200 yards of it, and peppered the vessel till her magazine exploded. The attack on the fort does not amount to much, as yet.

LESSONS IN WAR.—They do things neatly down in San Salvador. That country is in trouble with the neighboring state of Guatemala, and in one week has called into the field and equipped seven thousand troops to meet the enemy. No debt is to be incurred for the war; the people are to pay the taxes for its prosecution monthly, and the soldiers get their pay every day.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF PHILADELPHIA is waging a fierce war with all persons who are impelled by motives of economy, purchase second hand soldier clothes. Railroad brakemen and peddlers have been his chief victims. His last effort was to cut the buttons from a peanut man wearing the United States uniform.

HON. JOHN F. POTTER, M. C. from Wisconsin, died at Washington, on Friday, last week. Mr. Potter figured in the celebrated Pryor duel case, where the "chivalrous" Virginian was so shocked by his antagonist's proposal of bowie knives as weapons.

REASONED.—Major General Gustavus Smith and General Robert Toombs have resigned their commands in the rebel army, the former because of some difficulty with Jeff. Davis, the latter for some cause not stated. General Longstreet succeeds Gen. Smith.

Letter from Port Royal.

ST. HELENA ISLAND, }
PORT ROYAL, BAY, S. C. }
I begin to find, by experience, that among many of the privileges of the North is a regular mail. While citizens at home can have a mail twice a day, and, perhaps, grumble if a half hour late, here, in the "Sunny South," we get a mail when it comes, and consider ourselves fortunate to get one once a fortnight—and no grumbling if a day late. I have not seen a newspaper of later date than the 17th, and how much longer it will be before I enjoy the sight of another is quite problematical. We are enjoying very peaceable times on this island. There is not a rebel on it, so far as known; but there are a goodly number of our troops encamped here, comprising all whom Gen. Foster brought with him from North Carolina. You at the North have doubtless heard of some difficulty between Gen. Foster and Gen. Hunter. Not having, as I before said, seen a newspaper of late, I am unable to know what the opinions, feelings, or proclivities are in that section; but I think I have some knowledge of its operations here, although I don't know the whole, but quite sufficient, at least in the practical workings of it upon the two portions of the army pertaining to the belligerent generals. I cannot, in the brief space I am expected to occupy, fully give my views in the premises. One thing is plain: a great evil has grown out of it. The army is retarded in its movements, and, of course, the enemy take advantage of it. An intense bitterness of feeling has grown up between the officers belonging to the two generals, and the men participate to some extent in this dislike, as almost as that of the North; the soldiers feel towards the negro regiments, which is, to say the least, intense. So far as my observation extends, that feeling in the army, is very general. Very many who are, in other respects, earnest, loyal soldiers, would almost mutiny if a negro regiment should be brought into the field along-side of them. I don't know how much the negroes may in their minds, desire the success of the North; but I do know that quite generally, they appear utterly indifferent. They enjoy the freedom given them, simply because they are released from field labor. As a class, their highest enjoyment seems to be lying in the sun, asleep. In other words, they are "rather" lazy. But, as an institution, slavery is the curse of this portion of our country, and the effects of this curse are now felt over the land in this war. To return to the two generals. Assistant Adjutant General Townsend is here, making efforts to harmonize the conflicting elements. Yesterday, he, with Gen. Hunter, reviewed the troops on this island. There are some prospects of smoothing the troubled waters. Gen. Hunter had, by an order, declared Gen. Foster's troops no longer of the 18th army corps, but transferred to the 9th. He ordered all of Gen. Foster's staff and chiefs of departments to report to him; arrested Capt. Slate, Gen. Foster's chief quartermaster, and still holds him in confinement; also, Col. Stevenson; forcibly seized and holds several of Gen. Foster's transports; and "put things through" generally. Meantime, the expedition of Gen. Foster, which was to be for twenty days, looks like staying here a few weeks. Doubtless, Gen. Foster gave some cause for this on his first arrival, if reports are true; and, no doubt, there is blame on both sides. When the expedition will again move is not for me to say, or where it will strike, though I have my opinions, like many others. When once again well started, look out for stirring events. Every day, as yet, unimpaired. Being largely made of sand, the balls bury themselves in it, or the shells explode, and throw up the sand, but no breach is made. It seems, however, to keep the rebels busy at that point, while things may be preparing in another direction very quietly. This island is on the northeast side of Port Royal Bay, and is pleasantly located. A narrow creek separates it from Little Point Island to the eastward, on which is Fort Beauregard, of the rebels, until our fleet took it, and it is now called Fort Seward; and the fort on Hilton Head, on the opposite side, southwardly, is now called Fort Welles. On this island are but few dwellings, they being only such as would accommodate the few planters who owned the island. The soil is sandy loam, naturally producing abundance of pitch pine, palmetto, and other trees and plants indigenous to this soil. On the plantations, where it has been scratched over by the negroes, with their clumsy hoes (for it is not cultivated as that is understood at the North), it produces good crops of the celebrated Sea Island cotton. The island is about four miles up the bay, which will average three miles wide and is a splendid sheet of water, now well filled with shipping connected with this expedition. It is, to me, strange to hear the frogs piping their notes in the marshes, and the birds singing, trees putting forth their leaves, the weather warm and balmy, as in pleasant days in the month of May at home. Yet it is mid-winter. The climate of these islands is considered very unhealthy for summer. In turning from the works of nature here to the arts of man, a totally different aspect is presented. All around are encampments of the troops, whose whole duty is to prepare, by discipline and training, for the more effectual destruction of other men.

It is all a continuous scene of activity here. Regiments parading and drilling; all sizes and kinds of vessels moving about the bay; the huge three-decked Vermont, which is here, down to the fitting rolls; and huge siege guns, long 32 pound rifle cannon, and great open-mouthed mortars, stare you in the face. Last Sunday, the shipping displayed a profusion of bunting, and, on Monday, a national salute was fired from the two forts and from the flag ship Wabash, in honor of Washington's birthday. You at the North have reason to be thankful that you are so far removed from the seat of war. The Mass. 23d and 24th regiments are encamped here.

DEW.—A REBEL LOAN.—There is a Confederate loan spoken of in Paris, to the amount of \$15,000,000, at seven per cent., to be met with cotton. This will give the French government, if it means war with us, an excuse to present its ships before a Southern port, and demand cotton, if we shall not prefer to encounter its cannon.

VICKSBURG VULNERABLE.—The Tribune's special dispatch says that an arrival from Richmond states that the rebels consider Vicksburg their most valuable point, as they now receive most of their supplies via Texas and Vicksburg; but they are very apprehensive that it will be taken.

A LAST CALL.—The President has issued a proclamation, calling upon deserters from the army to return before the first of April, after which time stern justice will be meted out to those who fail to report themselves.

LETTER FROM THE 30th REGIMENT.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 7, 1863.
FRIEND FISK:—Spring, with its "ethereal mildness," finds this portion of the grand army of freedom resting quietly upon the banks of James river. Perhaps I should not say resting, for though apparently doing but little, we are in reality doing much in preparation for the coming, and I trust decisive, campaign. What with company, battalion, and brigade drills, and corps reviews, we find plenty of exercise and schooling in the art of warfare. We devote about five hours a day to this purpose, and our instruction is thorough. The 5th corps was reviewed last week by Gen. Dix and Smith, and I think the corps never showed to better advantage, and if called into action will show that they have lost none of those soldierly qualities which in the past have won glory for our flag, and endeared them to their gallant leader, Burnside. Our effective force is about 25,000, and I should not be much surprised if we received marching orders ere the 15th of March. During the past four months our army has lacked faith in the ability of its generals, and entertained strong feelings of dislike against the military and political measures of the administration. But while a vast majority of the troops cannot endorse the radical policy of the president, I am convinced that all are determined to do their duty and stand by the ship to the last; saving the Union first, and leaving political issues for future settlement at the ballot box. Gov. Andrew favored our regiment with a liberal supply of the president's emancipation proclamation in book form, and other similar documents for our education, but there were not 50 men in the regiment who would read them. I am convinced that all are determined to do their duty and stand by the ship to the last; saving the Union first, and leaving political issues for future settlement at the ballot box. Gov. Andrew favored our regiment with a liberal supply of the president's emancipation proclamation in book form, and other similar documents for our education, but there were not 50 men in the regiment who would read them.

DEMOCRACY FOR THE WAR.—A great Union meeting was held at Cooper Institute, New York, on the evening of the 6th inst., at which John Van Buren, James T. Brady, and other distinguished democrats spoke. They all took unequivocal ground in favor of the war, declaring there could be no peace till the rebels were subdued. "I am," said Mr. Van Buren, "for a vigorous prosecution of the war until this rebellion is wholly overthrown. I am for destroying this usurped government that has been set over several states of this Union, known as the confederate government; and until that is done, I hold all propositions for peace to be entirely preposterous and absurd. [Applause and cries of God!] Now, being for the war, I am necessarily with everybody that is for the war; and being opposed to peace, I am necessarily opposed to everybody that is for a peace."

AN OLD LAW REVIVED.—An old statute against profane swearing has just been revived in London, and, under its provisions, the Court of Queen's Bench has sentenced one Scott to pay a fine of forty shillings sterling for swearing an oath twenty times repeated. "This," says the Saturday Review, "is at the rate of two shillings an oath; yet the man Scott's poverty in malediction is made up by his pertinacity in availing himself of such weapons as the devil supplied him with."

ALTERNATE U. S. NOTES.—Five persons were arrested in New York, on Saturday, on a charge of having altered United States notes of the denomination of one dollar into tens, twenties, fifties, and one hundred. The alteration was effected by cutting out the figure 1 and inserting the other figures. Three of the parties have been held as witnesses.

POLAND.—The rebellion in Poland is beginning to assume all the gravity of a great European complication. Even England and France seem, for the time, to turn their attention from American affairs to this new outbreak. Napoleon is said to have sent a messenger to Berlin, with dispatches expressing dissatisfaction with the intervention of Prussia.

A NEW PROJECT.—The New Bedford Mercury states that Boston parties have made a proposition to the Bristol county central agricultural society to lease for a term of years the race track at Myricksville, and a portion of the ground contiguous to it, with a view to the erection of a large hotel, with stables, &c. It is said this race track is the best in the state.

REACTION IN ENGLAND.—A distinguished English statesman says in a recent private letter that the reaction in favor of the cause of the Union is so strong in Great Britain that no cabinet could live an hour which should take any steps toward the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

THE LEGISLATURE is making slow progress with the business before it, and the prospect indicates that an adjournment will not take place before the middle of April. The more important matters of the session have yet to be acted upon.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PENNIES.—Owing to the absence of pennies in circulation, the grocers of New Haven are giving nutmegs in the way of small change.

AN ANTI-FREEMONT MAN.—A merchant in New York, advertising for a boy, adds: "Lads who part their hair in the middle need not apply."

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A VARIETY OF THINGS.

SNOW and sleighing came simultaneously and unexpectedly last Sunday. There was nearly two feet of it, and it has been improved by everybody who could obtain anything that goes on runners. It caused a little too late to give farmers their "six weeks" sleighing in March," but they should be thankful for the little they get, and patiently wait till next winter for more.

Two thousand battles and skirmishes are said to have taken place since the breaking out of the rebellion, up to the first of January, 1863. That is a good many—more than all the battles in Europe for a hundred years, and more than all the battles that had occurred in the life of this country up to April, 1861.

The Prince of Wales, who made fools of a great many people in this country a few years ago, was married, on Tuesday last, to the Princess Alexandra.

The New York Savings Banks are said to be among the most forward in aiding the speculation in gold.

There are fifteen hundred thousand men liable to be conscripted, under the new law, of the first class.

American securities are more in demand in England, under the belief that our war is coming to a speedy end.

Charleston and Savannah forts are iron-clad, and it is thought, will be able to hold out against our troops and fleet.

Children of wealth or want, to each a given. One spot of green, and all the blue of heaven. They are having new potatoes in Kentucky. In some parts of the South they would be glad to get old potatoes.

Major General Butler is spoken of as Provost Marshal under the conscription law.

Washington dispatches say that ex-Representatives are very greedy at office-seeking. The President should recommend them to go into the army.

An old toper out West says the two most precious things now included in hops are girls and whiskey. Lucky for the fellow that he puts the girls first; for, if he hadn't, some of them might have spoiled his whiskey for him.

About 150 tons of Connecticut River tobacco have recently been shipped from Springfield, Mass., to a house in New York, for the French Government. The average price was about 17 cents.

In Richmond, slaves sell at rates ranging from \$1700 to \$2500. If they are paid for in Confederate currency, those prices are not very high.

Two-thirds of the gold that is now sent from California is sent direct to England.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—As the Hon. George Van Santford, District Attorney of Rensselaer county, was waiting at East Albany the departure of the train for Troy, while standing behind a car on the track, a train backed up against the car, knocking him down and passing over him. The wheel caught him and dragged him along till the body was horribly mangled and one arm torn off. He survived several minutes, quite sensible, and communicated to his friends his farewell to his wife and family.

THE VICTIMS OF SCIENCE.—A strange bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Dr. Erley. It provides that it shall be lawful to deliver dead bodies to medical colleges and schools, provided the remains shall not have been regularly interred, nor desired by any relative or friend, within twenty-four hours after death. It shall be the duty of Professors to bury the remains after concluding their anatomical researches. The penalty for violation of the act is fixed at only fifty dollars.

HUMAN BONES FOR PARLOR ORNAMENTS.—In Nashville recently (says the Dispatch of that city) in the course of some investigations before the Chief of Police, it has come to light that the female members of a family in that city, of reputed respectability, are in the habit of exhibiting a bone of the human leg, taken from the body of a Union soldier slain in the battle of Bull Run, as a parlor ornament.—What a beautiful illustration of womanly instinct and delicacy!

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—In speaking of his troops to some gentlemen who visited him last week, Gen. Hooker remarked, with conscious pride, "The Army of the Potomac is the finest on this planet. They are not merely men-at-arms, but knights. No material, except of the highest character, could endure, without grumbling, the dreadful privations which they have undergone; but this army has not grumbled, and it is capable of victory as soon as it can move."

THE REPORTED ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GEN. BANKS.—The New Orleans Era, of the 14th ult., says the report that Gen. Banks was fired at from a hotel window in that city on the night previous, is untrue. The report arose from the fact that an officer thoughtlessly threw two explosive cartridges from the window, which exploded on the sidewalk near the General, who was just entering a carriage.

AN INVENTOR BECOMES INSANE.—William A. King, one of the leading citizens of Middleboro, has been placed by his friends in the insane asylum at Taunton. He had been engaged for some months in perfecting a new sewing machine which will take a long stitch on one side and a short one on the other—adapted for sewing braid. His anxiety about the result unsettled his reason.

DRAFTING.—The statement that Government, by virtue of the Conscription Act, has decided to call out six or eight hundred thousand troops is untrue. A draft of two hundred thousand would keep the present army up all summer, and if it is fought with any ability at all, the rebellion can be subdued long before next autumn.

GEN. FOSTER.—Notwithstanding the return of Gen. Foster to Newbern, it is understood that he is still connected with the expedition against Charleston and Savannah, and that he is now actively engaged in securing additional forces to act in connection with the same.

A POOR PLACE TO DIE IN.—The New Albany, Ind., Ledger, informs its readers that New Albany is a poor place to die in at the present time, inasmuch as the road to the cemetery is almost impassable, even for ridersless animals.

PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC.—A. and B. bought 304.44 acres of land at the price of \$2.262 per acre, each paying equal sums of the purchase money. Afterwards, on division of the land, what A. took was found to be worth 94 cents per acre more than the land of B.—How much land had each, and what did it cost each per acre? The first who shall give the correct solution of the above problem, with the rule, if within two weeks, will be furnished with a copy of this paper for one year.

ONE REASON.—The Richmond Dispatch attributes the high price for gold (43 in paper for \$1 in gold) to the demand from blockade runners, and foreigners buying old Confederate money.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

M. W. FRENCH of Palmer has purchased the entire stock of dry goods of E. D. Howland of Ware, and taken them to his own store.

A POST OFFICE has been established at Gilbertville, Ware, and is to be supplied by a daily mail. Lewis N. Gilbert has been appointed postmaster.

ANOTHER FALLEN.—The body of Franklin Foskitt, son of Wm. Foskitt, of Monson, arrived from Newbern, N. C., on Wednesday. He died of fever on the 2d inst. He belonged to the Monson and Brimfield company of nine months' men.

THE 46th.—The 46th regiment, containing many Palmer boys, was under orders to march from Newbern on the 6th, with three days' rations. Some of our boys are very homesick, and write quite despondingly, while others are cheerful and don't care about returning till they have seen fight.

SLEIGH RIDE.—Thirty couples from Ware visited Palmer on Tuesday, stopping at the Nassawanno for a season of rest and refreshment, and returning at a reasonable hour in the evening, feeling as happy as people usually feel after partaking of the hospitalities of "mine host," Mr. Weeks.

FOR THE SAKE OF QUITTING the fears of people out of town, who are made to believe that about every other person in this village has the small pox, we would state that two cases of varioloid have made their appearance since our last issue. These originated from unguarded exposure to previous cases.

MONSON.—Town Officers: moderator, Sherman Converse; town clerk, E. P. Morris; selectmen, D. G. Potter, E. R. Walker, N. F. Rogers; assessors, James Richmond, Jr., John Newton, Chas. Carpenter; treasurer, W. N. Flynt; school committee, for one year, Sherman Converse, for three years, Henry S. Ward; Constables, E. P. Newton, E. W. Sholes.

VALUABLE HORSE KILLED.—One day last week, as Montville Acker, of Brimfield, was driving a valuable young horse near Palmer Center, he was thrown from his sulky, and the horse, taking fright, ran about two miles, to one of the railroad crossings below Blanchardville. A freight train, coming along, struck the sulky and threw the horse against the side of the train, which injured him so badly that he had to be killed. He was valued at \$300.

LEWIS.—Town Officers: Moderator, Elisha T. Parsons; clerk and treasurer, Albert Fuller; selectmen, Benj. Sikes, Rodrick Collins, Gilbert Fuller; assessors, Adin Whitney, Reuben Sikes, David C. Jones; school committee, 3 years, George Booth; collector and constable, Charles S. Bennett. Appropriations—aid of soldiers' families \$3000, town charges \$3000, schools \$1000, highways and bridges \$700.

NOTHING LIKE HOLDING ON.—Wednesday afternoon, as Mr. Haynes, agent of the Palmer Co. at Three Rivers, was driving a spirited horse into the village, he came in contact with a soap cart, breaking the cross bar to his sleigh and throwing him out. He held on to the reins, however, and was dragged several rods before stopping his horse. A less plucky man would have let the horse go, rather than run the risk of breaking his own neck.

THE STEREOSCOPION.—People who have heard of the wonders of the Stereoscopia will have an opportunity to witness them at Nassawanno Hall next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, as will be seen by posters and advertisement. The exhibition will be accompanied by a club of College Boys, from Middletown, Ct., who will sing a number of appropriate pieces. We are assured that the performance will repay every one who goes to see it.

TOWN MEETING.—Our annual town meeting occurs next Monday. Besides the selectmen and assessors to be chosen, there are two vacancies on the board of school committee. A citizens' caucus, to be held this evening, will, undoubtedly, select a good list of officers to be supported next Monday. The present town clerk and treasurer will, undoubtedly, be retained, and so far as other officers are concerned, there appears to be no disposition to let politics influence their selection.

BOXES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Almost every day a box goes from Palmer by express to our boys in the army. That they are filled with home comforts, and will gladden the hearts of those who receive them, who can doubt? There is nothing too good, nothing too nice from the home pantry or wardrobe, for these brave fellows who are deprived of ordinary luxuries while fighting the enemy. By the way, the ladies of Thorndike, who have done much for the soldiers, have a large box of hospital supplies nearly ready, and the ladies of this village are engaged in a similar enterprise.

ENFIELD.—Town Officers:—Moderator, Augustus Moody; clerk and treasurer, Joseph S. Jones; selectmen, Ezra Cary, Daniel B. Gillett, Edward Cary; assessors, Augustus Moody, E. H. Rockwood, Joseph Root. Adjourned to April 1st, 1863.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. E. C. Richardson has been appointed examining surgeon in applications for pensions. Calvin Hillecock has been appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Hampshire, by Gov. Andrew. A commission to qualify civil officers, within and for the county of Hampshire.—Rev. E. D. Winslow has been appointed a chaplain in the navy.—Ware Standard.

PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC.—A. and B. bought 304.44 acres of land at the price of \$2.262 per acre, each paying equal sums of the purchase money. Afterwards, on division of the land, what A. took was found to be worth 94 cents per acre more than the land of B.—How much land had each, and what did it cost each per acre? The first who shall give the correct solution of the above problem, with the rule, if within two weeks, will be furnished with a copy of this paper for one year.

ONE REASON.—The Richmond Dispatch attributes the high price for gold (43 in paper for \$1 in gold) to the demand from blockade runners, and foreigners buying old Confederate money.

AN OLD POLICEMAN.—There is at Haskett (says the Journal the Constabulary) a Belkichi Turk, who has for eighty years exercised the duties of city watchman with the greatest exactitude. He is 109 years of age, and still performs his service in all weathers. In case of fire during the night, his cry of alarm may, without exaggeration, be heard at Balata and the other side of the Golden Horn. What is also remarkable is, that having lost all his teeth, fresh ones, more solid than the first, have grown.

DESTROY THE COPPERHEADS.—The following is an extract from a letter from a naval officer in the Gulf:—
"If you at the North would kill off, destroy, imprison, annihilate, or do anything with those traitorous Peace Democrats among you, we are willing to stay here and fight it out; but if something is not done soon to shut out disloyalty at the North, we propose to go home and do it ourselves, returning here afterwards to attend to Secession."

A LADY PROPOSES TO CLOSE THE REBELLION FOR \$600.—Jane R. Thurston offers, through a Portland, Me., journal, to "furnish for the sum of \$600 (which sum shall be given for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers) a plan which will close up the rebellion and unite all the States in six months, or refund the money." Jane ought not to let a beggarly \$600 stand between her and the salvation of her country.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO BOUNTY.—By a recent act of Congress soldiers discharged from the army by reason of wounds received in battle are entitled to the United States bounty; but this law is generally misconstrued, so that soldiers discharged for disability and other causes excepting wounds in battle, imagine themselves entitled to the bounty. A right understanding of this law would save soldiers much trouble and expense.

THE PENALTY OF POOR BUTTER.—The penalty in Philadelphia for selling poor butter is confiscation, half to go to the clerk, the other half to the poor. If the same law be in force this way, the poor would frequently get more butter than their richer neighbors, unless the clerk should labor under the hallucination that his wife was poorer than any one else and give the latter half to her.

AN OLD TIMEPIECE.—There is an eight-day clock in Newburyport, manufactured in Boston, England, probably more than two hundred years old, and which belonged to a family in Newbury, whose ancestors received a deed of land from the aborigines. It is in excellent running order, and unsurpassed for accurate time-keeping.

DIVORCES IN VERMONT.—The recent term of the supreme court at Rutland, Vt., granted fifteen divorces. Seven of these are granted to husbands against their wives, and eight to wives against their husbands. The wives were in the majority there, as they most generally are in such cases, or would be if every justifiable case came before the courts.

CHINOLINE O.—It has been stated several times that chinoline is doomed in Europe. In several places the authorities have got out their yard-sticks, and say that the ladies shall spread so much and not an inch farther. What do you think of that, ladies!

ON A WAR FOOTING.—Gov. Seymour intends to place 30,000 of the New York National Guard on a war footing. They may be required for local defence. The Governor cannot mean that they should be employed for any improper purpose.

GOLD SPECULATORS DISCONSOLATE.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:—"The parties who have been actively employed here in aiding the Wall street gamblers in gold for several weeks past, are wandering about our streets in a disconsolate mood."

SLAVES HELD BY INDIANS.—It appears that the Indians hold colored persons as slaves.—The Choctaws hold 2,297, the Cherokees 2,504, the Creeks 1,651, the Chickasaws 917. One Choctaw holds over 227. The slaves form 12½ per cent. of the Indian population of these tribes.

FLEEING FROM THE DRAFT TO COME.—A dispatch from Toronto, C. W., of the 7th, says:—"There have been a number of arrivals from the States of parties escaping the expected conscription. Twenty or thirty arrived in Toronto yesterday."

RATHER PENNY.—It is a funny circumstance, though we can't laugh at it, that the Indians was ordered to seize and carry off the slaves and cotton of Jeff. Davis. Some of Jeff's serfs seized the vessel and carried her off.

UNION CLUBS.—Union clubs are forming in the North. We trust they'll be stout enough to knock down traitors. The best Union clubs, however, provided they are in proper hands, are Federal facts and armies.

A correspondent of the Lowell Courier says that the Legislatures of the loyal States have been remiss in not, as the first business, putting their militia upon a war footing.

ARMY AMBULANCE CORPS.—A movement is on foot in New York city for the establishment of an ambulance corps for our army, on the Austrian and Prussian principle.

NOT UNLAWFUL.—The Supreme Court of New York has decided that exposing liquors for sale on Sunday is not an indictable offence.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.—Gold has gone up a little the present week, the latest quotations being 160. U. S. stocks are rising, the decision of the supreme court, that such stocks are not taxable, having increased the demand for them. Western railroad stock is held 1.58. Cotton is selling slowly at 86 cents; wool at 85 and 95; flour at \$9 and \$11, retail.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Receipts, 1055 beefs, 90 stores, 2100 sheep and lambs, 260 swine; beef active and firm, extra market beef, \$5.50, first quality 7.50, second 4.75, 3rd 4.00; mutton 19.00; common 19.00; 21st, yearlings, none; two years old 18.00; three years old 22.00; sheep and lambs sold about the same as last week, prices in lots 4.25 to 4.50; extra 5.50; hides 8.50; tallow 8.50; pelts 3.50 to 4.75.

EXEMPTION OF QUAKERS.—The amount of money to be paid into the United States Treasury by the Quakers of Indiana, for exemptions from military duty, it is said, will amount to about \$253,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Volunteers, Attention.—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet, wounds, eruptions, and exposures which every volunteer is liable to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient, and reliable as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box.

Mr. Editor.—Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectively remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, Thos. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail to all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY-FARL, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 24

A Friend in Need. Try It.
Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and nervous disorders it is truly infalible, and as a curative for Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing, and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. Sold by all Dealers.

MARRIED.
In Ware, 4th, by Rev. W. G. Tuttle, ARTEMAS ELLIS and Mrs. ORIVA EDSON, both of Ware. At Columbus City, Iowa, Feb. 23d, Capt. GEO. F. BRANDVOLD of the 34th brigade, 2d division, 6th corps, army of the Potomac, and M. EXA LISOER of Columbus City.
In Palmer, Feb. 23d, by Rev. J. W. Tuck, WILLIAM SUTCLIFFE of Palmer, and SOPHIA K. CHART of Belchertown; at the same time, by the same, GEORGE W. HOLDEN and JULIA DARTLETT, both of Enfield.
In Palmer, 8th, by Rev. S. G. Smith, JAMES H. THURSTON and SUSAN MOULTON.

DIED.
At Newbury, N. C., 2d, FRANKLIN, 18, son of William Foskitt of Monson, and member of the 16th Mass. regiment.
In Enfield, Feb. 23d, SIMEON A. DRAKE, 67.
In Ware, 4th, EMERY G. HOWARD, 43.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A SMALL TENEMENT TO LET.
Inquire of L. S. HILLS, Palmer, March 14, 1863.

U. S. TAXES.
THE tax assessed under the U. S. Internal Revenue Act for the month of January, 1863, are received by the Collector, and all persons taxed in the towns of Palmer, Monson, Wilbraham, Belchertown, and Holland, are requested to make payment at my office in Palmer before the 25th of the present month.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the same within the time mentioned are liable to a charge in per cent. additional, on the amount of their taxes, to be levied by G. M. FISK, Deputy Collector. Palmer, March 14, 1863.

THE STEREOPTION!
AT NASSAWAN HALL, Palmer, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 17th and 18th, 1863.
An opportunity is now afforded such as wish to view this greatest of modern exhibitions. There will be presented Battle Scenes, Incidents of the Present War, Historical Scenes and Objects, Statuary, &c., &c.
"THE COLLEGE BOYS" will also sing descriptive songs amid the scenes. They of themselves cannot fail to draw a large audience, as they have heretofore done at their concert alone. The closing song, the renowned "Battle of Gettysburg," is alone worth the price of admission. Admission, 25 cts.; children, 15 cts. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 8.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
To the inhabitants of School District No. 8, in the town of Palmer, qualified to vote in town affairs: You are hereby notified and warned to meet at the school house in the depot village, in said district, on Friday evening, the twentieth day of March last, at seven o'clock, then and there to act on the following articles, viz:

1st. To choose a moderator to preside in said meeting.
2d. To choose all District Officers for the ensuing year.
3d. To see if the District will vote to raise any money, and appropriate the same to reduce the debt of the District, and pass any vote thereon.
4th. To raise such sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the District the ensuing year.
5th. To hear reports of committees, and act thereon.
6th. To choose committees and give them instructions.
7th. To prescribe the mode of warning future meetings of said District, and in what manner and by whom such meetings shall be called.
Given under my hand, this, twelfth day of March, A. D., 1863.
D. GRANGER, Prudential Committee.

NOTICE!
THE citizens of Palmer are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday evening, March 14, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate candidates for town officers. Per order of Town Com. Palmer, March 7, 1863.

WINDING-WAVE BOARDING SCHOOL.
The Summer Session will commence on Monday, March 30. With important changes in the corps of teachers we can safely pledge even better satisfaction to our patrons than they have received heretofore.

Terms for Board and Tuition in the common branches will be \$40 for 14 weeks.
G. PILLSBURY, Principal.
Ludlow, March 7, 1863. 3w

FOR SALE.—A FINE DURHAM BULL, Three years of age, is for sale at the Monson State Almshouse. Inquire of JOHN M. DREWSTER, Jr., Supt. Monson State Almshouse, Feb. 23, 1863.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for HIDES and SKINS delivered at their market. Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now opening in large quantities by
J. H. STORRS

Beautiful Styles of Dress Goods.
New Dress Silks.
New Spring Cloaks.
New Spring Shawls.
New Crape Alpacas.
New Check Mohairs.
New Spring Cloakings.

NEW PRINTS, fast colors, 20 cents.
COTTONS AT THE SAME PRICES.
DeLaines.
Ginghams.
Skirts.
New lot latest styles of BALMORALS.

CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTHS.
MATS.
&c., &c.

Head Quarters For
DRY GOODS
J. H. STORRS,
WARE, MASS.
March 14, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
By virtue of a license from Hon. John Wells, Esquire, Judge of Probate for said county, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the dwelling-house and lot belonging to the estate of Benjamin F. Weaver, late of Palmer, deceased. The premises are situated in the village of Three Rivers, about 80 rods westerly of the Palmer Company's Mill, on the Springfield road. The lot contains about one-third of an acre, with one and a half story dwelling house, and a good barn standing thereon.

Also at the same time and place some FURNITURE and other household articles will be sold. Terms and conditions made known at time and place of sale. MARY A. WEAVER, Administratrix.
Palmer, Feb. 25, 1863.

M. P. KNOWLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
249 Main Street, opposite Court Square, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Soldiers' Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., procured promptly and at reasonable rates.

SEWING MACHINES!
A Sewing Machine can get you cheaper at this office than at any other place.
Palmer, Feb. 7.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.
BY MAIL.
25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.
Put up and for sale by D. R. TYLER, Warren, Mass., Feb. 23, 1863.

SPRING GOODS.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING together with GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS, this side of Hartford.

A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES.
Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gert's Furnishing supplies.
Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.
Stafford Springs, Feb. 23, 1863.

DOWNER'S KEROSENE—just received, and selling at a lower rate than inferior oils are now selling. H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, Jan. 1863.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS.
For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c., &c. Price of 50 cents per bottle. DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER.

A remedy of unequalled value for the removal of every obstruction from the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels, and every impurity from the blood. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Palmer, and H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

This Week Receiving
DRESS GOODS,
DOMESTICS,
FLANNELS,
YARNS AND GLOVES,
LINENS AND HOSIERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR AND OILS,
FAMILY GROCERIES

EVERYBODY WANTING
GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR,
MAY BE ASSURED THAT
I SHALL SELL
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
100 PAIRS Men's, Boys', and Youth's THICK BOOTS, now offered for sale at
GRANGER'S
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
PALMER DEPOT.
Also, just received a large supply of LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S SHOES, consisting in part of those quick-selling (and hard to be found) PEBBLE GRAINED CALF BALMORALS, with and without patent leather tips, sewed, nailed, and pegged, "all the go." Together with RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, AT LOW PRICES.
Palmer, Feb. 14, 1863.

UNITED STATES
BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION
OF F. COLLINS, P. M., THORNDIKE, MASS.
Bounty and Back Pay collected promptly, and Pensions procured.
Pay Contingent upon Success.
SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to \$100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the \$100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters are entitled to above.

Address: GAMALIEL COLLINS, P. M., Ang. 23, 1861.—th. THORNDIKE.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.
THE SPRING TERM of 14 weeks commences March 13. Expenses about five dollars per term more than heretofore. Send for a Circular. Feb. 23, 1863. M. RAYMOND.

Palmer Steam Mill
The subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,
FEED, SALT, LIME,
COAL WOOD, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Bill Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as war, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.
BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
To Sell and Rent, at MODERATE PRICES. Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass. Feb. 7, 1863.

OPTICIANS
&
OCULISTS.
LAZARUS & MORRIS.

MESSRS.
LAZARUS & MORRIS,
PRACTICAL
OPTICIANS & OCULISTS,
No. 17 Hungerford and Cone's Building,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
and
No. 184 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Claim for their
Celebrated
Perfected Spectacles,
The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they assist and preserve the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.

2d. That they confer Brilliance and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.

4th. That the frames, in which they are set whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
Each bottle, price \$1, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.
CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (late T. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold in Palmer by A. M. Higgins & Co.

PENSION AGENCY!
INVALID SOLDIERS discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the United States service, or of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney, Palmer, Sept. 23, 1862.

Palmer Steam Mill
The subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,
FEED, SALT, LIME,
COAL WOOD, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

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CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

GRAND OPENING.
NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of
K. H. ALLEN, and will keep
A FULL STOCK
on hand of
FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE
Fish, Crockery,
GLASS, STONE, AND WOODEN WARE,
and will sell
At Wholesale and Retail,
AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place in town.

IF We are receiving fresh goods from market every week.
CALL AND SEE.
NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

DR. E. B. LYON.
A FIEBER looking over the field, and consulting with many of the prominent citizens in different parts of the town, has been induced to make Palmer a permanent residence, and offers his professional services as
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
to such as would command them.
Office at the Nassawano House.
Orders left at the office of O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and at the office of Gamaliel Collins, Esq., Thorndike, will be attended to daily.
Fresh Vaccine Virus from known patients on hand.
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1863. J104f

NEW STORE!
The undersigned has opened a new
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL & FEED
Store, in
McGILVRAY'S BLOCK,
South side of the railroad bridge, Palmer, where he will keep constantly on hand
ALL KINDS OF FLOUR, direct from the Mills,
All kinds of GRAIN, MEAL, and FEED,
LIME AND HAIR,
ALSO BRICK.
All of which will be sold very low for cash.
S. G. SHAW.
Palmer, April 12, 1862.—tf.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.
The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore-Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.
No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, The great natural Bone Setter.
DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, Is known all over the United States.
DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infalible Liniment,"

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism, and never fails.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately, and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents.

RI HARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
Agents—A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs.

A Persevering Woman.
Next to "a woman with a grievance," a woman with a lawsuit is a perpetual bore to her friends and acquaintances; or, rather, to her acquaintance alone, for she never has any friends. One Miss Fragg of London is such a person. Some years ago she brought an action against a certain nobleman in whose family she had lived in some capacity, the ground of the action being her unlawful dismissal from his service. The court decided that she had no cause for action, and the matter was settled by her attorney. She then brought an action against her attorney for improperly settling the case; in this action she failed. She thereupon commenced a suit against her last lawyer for mismanaging that case. When half through with this trial her counsel threw up his brief, satisfied that the suit was groundless. Then came an application for a new trial, which was decided adversely by the present Chief Justice Blackburn. For this decision she has had the effrontery to bring an action against the Justice himself. The Lord Chief Justice of course decided against her. She has, however, appealed, and is still at large.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH BY HIS WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR.—About eighteen months ago, Mrs. Margaret Jane Taylor and James Sutcliffe, of Smithfield, near Brighton, C. W., were both arrested, charged with administering poison to James Taylor, husband of the aforementioned Mrs. Taylor, with intent to kill. The trial resulted in an acquittal, since which time although Taylor was not dead, Mrs. Taylor and Sutcliffe have been living together as man and wife. Her husband was paralytic, and, on Thursday, the 29th of January, while he was in a helpless state, it is alleged that she placed him against a hot stove, set fire to his shirt and to a bed quilt which she had thrown over him, and left him to perish in the flames. The wretched man survived until Friday, when death put an end to his torments. His limbs were burned to a crisp, and the lower part of his body was literally roasted. The evidence before the coroner's jury, which committed Mrs. Taylor and Sutcliffe for murder, showed that Mr. Taylor was unable to move, or was helpless from paralysis. Although no one saw them perform the act, the circumstances rendered their guilt perfectly clear.

Perhaps the most distinguished foreigner in our service is Baron Steinhilber, a brigadier general in Sigel's corps. The Great Frederick of Prussia stood godfather to his father, who was commander-in-chief of the Prussian army, as was also his grandfather. He, with all his uncles and brothers, was trained to the military profession, and is otherwise accomplished. He is perfectly modest and unassuming, a finished scholar, soldier and Christian. His management of his brigade has been fine, and his whole heart is in the work.

Every young man must be exposed to temptation; he cannot learn the ways of men without being witness to their vices. If you attempt to preserve him from danger by keeping him out of it, you render him quite unfit for any style of life in which he may be placed.

The following is a verbatim copy of a bill actually used in a business transaction:
logtown, Jan 22 1862.
Jon Smith To Peter Allen Dr. . . . 5.00
2 shenoumome, . . . 25—3.25

All that some women need to inflame their hearts is a spark.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—
CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

M. FOX,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables,
Spruce and Hup Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for

Milford & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.

Palmer, July 13, 1861.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner

tinber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on
hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April, 1861.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLINGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. VASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SAUER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AGR.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commercial Bldg.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. FOX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the
depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and
Groceries.

N. PIPER, AGR.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and
other Marble Works.

P. MCNAMAMY,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made
Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, AGR.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's
Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite
the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER,
Nassowanno Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM,
Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of
Leather.

W. N. COLBY,
Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garpets, and
Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR,
Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

100,000 BARRELS of the
LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S
POURETTE,
No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

This company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most
extensive works of the kind in the world, and an
experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years,
with a reputation long established, having also the
exclusive control of all the night soil of the great
city of New York, are prepared to furnish an ar-
ticle which is, without doubt, the cheapest and
very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increases
the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three
weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four
dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also,
FIFTY TONS of BONE TAPE, being a mixture
of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45
per ton, a superior mixture for grain and grass.
A pamphlet containing all necessary information,
may be had free by addressing a letter to the sub-
scriber.

Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland street, New York.

W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just received by
H. T. SMALL & CO.

Cards can be printed at this office at short no-
tice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting
Cards can be printed at this office at short no-
tice. Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON.
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy,

Ice Cream, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden
INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?

Polices ISSUED REGISTERED, and loss ad-
justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$240,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAKS CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$345,000.
75 percent of profits divided annually, and no li-
ability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!

Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks;
NON-FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$475,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take especial care that they be
amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment;

and where the brave soldiers and sailors have
neglected to provide themselves with them, no bet-
ter present can be sent them by their friends.

They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing
friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headaches, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise
from indigestion, or from a disordered stomach,
or from eating and drinking whatever is unwhole-
some, thus disturbing the healthful action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,
if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken accord-
ing to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invalu-
able Pills, and the debility will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It may
seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the re-
laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
move all the acid humors from the system. This
medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole or-
ganic system, however deranged, while health and
strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing
will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

Volunteers' Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sore and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions.

If treated in any other manner they dry up in one
part to break out in another; whereas this Oint-
ment will remove the poison from the system,
and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man.
It will require a little perseverance in bad cases
to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds often occasioned by the Bayonet,
Saber, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no medicines so safe, sure, and effec-
tual, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wound dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and smeared all
around it, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking nothing but morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CUTTING OFF—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box; the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicines, or vending the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respecta-
ble Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-
fice and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

JUST RECEIVED—
A fresh lot of
DELHI FLOUR,
which will be kept constantly on hand; also,
COLE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
Palmer, May 3, 1862. S. G. SHAW.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man
does not have a Pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"
Family Sewing Machine,
WITH ALL THE
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all
Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew any-
thing, from the running of a tuck in Tartan to
the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot
or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gos-
samer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to
perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck,
quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of orna-
mental work. This is not the only Machine that
can fell, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do so
better than any other Machine. The letter "A"
Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great
variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which
is now becoming so popular, is, as its name im-
plies, one that can be folded into a box or case,
which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substan-
tial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.
The cases are of every imaginable design—plain
as the wood grow in its native forest, or as elabo-
rately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk
thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best
quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette,"
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
438 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 6 Allyn House Block.
Providence Office - 1 Phoenix Building.
Jan 1

FINKLE & LYON
Sewing Machine Company.

533 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To parties little acquainted with the
FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES
is the careful perusal of the Company's Circular a
specially commended. This Circular can be had
on application. It is very specific, and will be
found highly instructive, having been prepared
with much care, and we will abide by all state-
ments therein made.

The following brief quotation is characteristic
of the entire Circular:

"This Machine is better adapted than any other
Sewing Machine in market to the frequent changes
and almost endless variety of sewing required
in a family, for it will sew from the thickest
thicknesses of Marcellines without stopping, and
make every stitch perfect. Will sew from the fin-
est gauze to the heaviest cloth, or even the stout-
est harness leather, without changing the feed,
needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of
machine whatever."

Thus we have successfully overcome the most
difficult point in the Sewing Machine art. It was
no ordinary triumph. Definitely can we now say,
"No other Machine compares with it in this re-
spect." Hence, we have uniformly—almost with-
out exception—taken the highest premium when-
ever the Machine has been properly exhibited in
competition with other first class sewing machines.
Hence it is that we are able to offer the following
guarantee, viz.: "We warrant every Machine we
sell to give BETTER satisfaction than any other
Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded."

We never sell a Machine on any other terms. The
guarantee is as reliable as the note of any business
man in the land. For more than five years have
we relied upon such facts for the reputation of our
Machine, and without a single traveling agent
in the field, there is scarcely a neighborhood in
the continent where the Machine is not favorably
known. We prefer such a reputation to one based
on mere "talking points," as they are technically
called in the trade. Hence we make but one kind
of stitch—the lock-stitch, alike on both sides, re-
quiring only one-third the thread of other kinds
of stitches.

N. B.—Local agents wanted in every county
throughout the West. Special inducements of-
fered.

FINKLE & LYON, S. CO.,
533 Broadway, New York.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!

\$1.00! It is not a Dye! \$1.00!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-
store grey or discolored hair to its original con-
dition and color; will prevent the Hair from
falling off, and promote a new and healthy
growth; completely eradicates dandruff;
will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is
a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.

Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York,
Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir:—Two months ago my
head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I
had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I
should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restor-
ative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off,
and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles
my head is completely covered with a healthy growth
of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood.
I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent
Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting
person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

PRICE—...75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES...\$2.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM
GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 110
Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway;
BALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New
York, and retail by all responsible druggists
throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders
for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars
containing certificates from people of the highest
respectability, from all parts of the country.

62-1y.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER
RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June
2, 1862, trains will run as follows:

Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.

Passengers taking the mail train from Albany
or New York for Springfield, will not fail to con-
nect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage ac-
commodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Green-
wich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton,
North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, &c.

LONGLEY & SMITH, Locusts.

SAVE YOUR SILKS, RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Hegeman & Co's Concentrated Benzine
removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and
cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., equal to new,
without injury to the most delicate color or fabric.
Only 25 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUN-
BURN, &c. Certain and immediate cure.

Hegeman & Co's Glycerine Ice with Glycerine,
if used according to directions, will keep the hands
soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold
by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists & Druggists, N. Y.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOY-
MENT.

Any person, male or female, who wishes pleas-
ant employment, either as pastime or profit, may
address
A. T. PARSONS, 201 Liberty street,
Dec 13—3m. New York.

CONSUMPTION, SORETHA, RHEUMA-
TISM.

Hegeman & Co's Genuine Cod Liver Oil has been
proved by nearly 20 years experience the best
remedy for Consumption, &c., and while it cures
the disease it gives flesh and strength to the
patient. See that you get the GENUINE. Sold by
druggists generally. **HEGEMAN & CO.,**
418 3m. Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

We get news, through Richmond papers, that Commodore Farragut's expedition against Port Hudson, on the Mississippi, had met with a serious repulse. The ship-of-war Mississippi was burned. One boat ran by the batteries, but was badly injured. Our gunboats have had an engagement with rebel batteries at Yazoo Pass. There is a prospect of a battle soon in Tennessee. Skirmishing has already taken place near Murfreesboro.

The Delilah of the War.

A certain English monarch always attributed every misfortune to a woman; and, on one occasion, when a workman fell from a ladder and broke his neck, the king declared that a woman was the cause of it. On making enquiries, it was ascertained that the monarch was right. The unfortunate man, while looking through a window to see a chambermaid, had missed his footing, causing the accident. We are not sure but a majority of the misfortunes which have befallen our armies in this rebellion may be traced to women—rebel women, who act Delilah in the lap of our Samsons. From the outbreak of the war, it has been shown that traitors in petticoats have been quite as dangerous as traitors in breeches. They have smuggled goods into the enemy's country, acted as spies upon our movements, and betrayed our officers into rebel hands. Our soldiers are of the unanimous opinion that southern women are the most violent secessionists and the most bitter haters of the Union. Notwithstanding this knowledge, the frequency with which our officers and soldiers are betrayed by them is shamefully humiliating. The latest case of this kind occurred a few nights ago, at Fairfax Court House, where Gen. Stoughton, a youthful brigadier, was gobbled up by a party of rebels and taken to Richmond. He was taken from his bed in the house of a Miss Ford, who is as notorious for her disloyalty as for her immorality. She had been the mistress of the rebel Stuart, and held a commission as Major on his staff. General Stoughton, instead of quartering with his brigade, stopped with this mistress, five or six miles away; and, in order that the time might pass pleasantly, had sent for his mother and sister, and ordered a piano from Washington. When Miss Ford had him nicely in her toils, she conveyed intelligence to the enemy, and, one dark night, a sudden sweep of horsemen captured the guard, with all their horses, and summoned the general to get out of bed for a ride to Richmond.

The conduct of this officer had been observed by the soldiers, who prophesied his capture; and, so far as the young general is concerned, his punishment is not commensurate with his crime. We trust our Government will be in no hurry about procuring his exchange. Such officers do us better service in rebel prisons than in charge of important positions. The general's youth—for he is the youngest on the list of brigadiers, being only about 23 years of age—may be urged in extenuation of his crime; but that cannot be, for a moment, entertained. He should be made an example of, that other officers who allow themselves to be tampered with in the same way may take warning. He should be dismissed in disgrace, for bad conduct and bad morals. We may expect a repetition of Stuart raids, with all their disastrous consequences, so long as we allow female majors to entertain our officers, to pass the lines unchallenged by our sentries, to mingle in our camps, and possess themselves of everything that is valuable for the enemy to know. To the Belle Boyds and Miss Fords, no doubt, may be attributed our numerous disasters in Virginia. It is time now, while the Government and nation is rallying for another struggle, to put a stop to these things. Public indignation demands it, and our safety as a nation requires it.

SMUGGLED GOODS CAPTURED.—The Government detectives have captured nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods which were being smuggled through the lines immediately in front of Washington during the present month. Despite the vigilance of the Government police, a number managed to get through somehow. Two ladies arrived from Richmond a day or two since who were but three or four days on the route, and who suddenly disappeared for Richmond several months ago. The Provost Marshal on the Upper Potomac has been arrested on the charge of collusion with some of these blockade runners.

A BLACK MAILER IN LINCOLN.—The police of Boston have nabbed one Wm. Kenney, with half a dozen aliases, on a charge of being a black-mail operator and swindler. He dressed himself in female apparel, and passed himself off as a woman. He would send letters, written in a feminine hand, to unsuspecting gentlemen, inviting them to his house; and, when he obtained an interview, he would "come down" on them for "hush money." He also operated against women in the same manner. He is the son of a clergyman, and has been carrying on his business for two years.

A REBEL SCARE.—The rebels at Vicksburg got awfully scared a few days ago by an invention of Rear Admiral Porter, who fitted up an old scow with several turrets, and having chimneys made of barrels. Clay furnaces were made to vomit forth clouds of smoke, and the scow was sent adrift down stream. The rebels seeing it coming considered that it was a formidable monster sent to capture the Indianola, and they blew up that boat. The rebel batteries opened upon it, but did not hit it, and it quietly floated past the city.

SICK OF THE WAR.—It is believed that the great majority of the people of the South are heartily sick and tired of the war, and that while their fuglemen insist that nothing will be accepted short of a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the masses would gladly return to the old Union and old Constitution, even with the peculiar institution impaired as it necessarily must be by the continuance of the war.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have a singular medley of successes and reverses in war matters this week, reports of which do not seem to be very reliable. The capture of Yazoo City and twenty-six rebel steamboats was heralded to the country the first of the week; also, the capture of 7000 rebels; all of which is now seriously doubted or positively denied. A rumor of the evacuation of Vicksburg seems to have little foundation. Like a thousand and one other stories, got up to order, these reports of brilliant successes dwindle down to nothing, or, what is worse, reverses. Rumors that the rebels have retaken Forts Donelson and Henry are not correct, though they might take the latter, as it has been evacuated and destroyed by Union troops. Richmond papers announce that an attack on Port Hudson, by our gunboats, has been repulsed. Our armies in the Southwest are very active in their preparations for coming events. The recent operations at Lake Providence and elsewhere had resulted in inundating more than a hundred miles of Louisiana territory, destroying a great deal of property, and completely drowning out the guerrillas. Gen. McClelland's force, on account of the breaking of the levees, had been compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend, sixteen miles above Vicksburg.

Part of Gen. Rosecrans' forces have been making an important movement up the Cumberland River. On the 6th of March, General Crook, with quite a formidable detachment, was at Carthage, fifty miles above Nashville, whither he had gone to clear out the guerrillas, who had, before, been in quiet possession of that district.

In Northern Alabama, as we learn from the Mobile papers, the rebels are having much trouble with the Union men. Wayne county is said to be full of them, and they have recently been joined by many deserters from the rebel army.

A dispatch from Murfreesboro says that Col. Minty returned, on Saturday, from a seven days' successful scout through the enemy's country. He dispersed several bodies of the enemy's forces, captured prisoners, wagons, and camp equipage, and penetrated the enemy's lines at Shelbyville.

The story of another rebel raid in the Shenandoah region is untrue. Search has been made, and nothing discovered beyond a few of Imboden's Cavalry.

The latest account from Franklin, Tenn., the scene of our recent disaster, gives the following as the result: Killed, 65; wounded, 239; missing (prisoners), 1,082; total, 1,466. The rebels admit a loss of 100 killed.

Accounts from South Carolina state that the magnificent English steamer Queen of the Wave was, on Sunday, the 1st instant, stranded near the mouth of the North Santee, while endeavoring to run into Georgetown, S. C. The cargo consists of clothing and ammunition, and is said to be very valuable. Several vessels had been sent from Port Royal to try to get her off, and, if not, to save as much as possible of her cargo.

Our cavalry on the Rappahannock made a brilliant raid upon the enemy on Tuesday, crossing the river in the face of the foe, and engaging a party of Stuart and Lee's cavalry. After a brisk fight, in which the enemy was driven four miles, our forces returned, bringing off a number of prisoners and horses. Our cavalry were led by Gen. Averell, who has shown himself to be an enterprising officer. Among the prisoners is a cousin of the old traitor, John C. Breckinridge.

REFUSAL TO GRANT A DIVORCE.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has refused to grant a divorce to one Phillip H. Freas from his wife, on the ground of her hopeless insanity. One Senator maintained that the application, if granted, would be a precedent for any husband whose wife was slowly dying with consumption to appeal for a divorce and marry again, while the woman he had first sworn to love, cherish, and protect, through fortune or misfortune, was in sore need of his care. Another Senator urged that to retain a man in the marriage relation with a woman who was insane was like carrying out the custom of India, where the living body was interred with the corpse.

A PILL FOR COPPERHEADS AND SECESSIONISTS.—Governor Brown of Georgia, who is of course a democrat, administers the following rebuke, in his message, to those who have charged the present administration with a violation of State rights:—

"The Abolition Government at Washington—from which we seceded on account of its disregard for the violation of State rights—has shown itself more attached to the rights of the States, and more careful not to violate them, than our own Government, which had its very origin in this great doctrine."

NEW POWDER.—It is said that an agent of the government has been sent to Prussia to obtain the secret of manufacturing a new kind of gunpowder lately discovered by a German chemist, and reported to be, in several respects, superior to the powder now in use.

CORN INSTEAD OF COTTON.—The rebel leaders in Virginia are urging their Confederate Congress to prohibit the planting of tobacco or anything else save corn for the army, under the heaviest penalties. How is it about that ridiculous paper blockade?

FROM JAPAN.—Cotton has been received at San Francisco from Japan. Let our war go on for two or three years longer, and there will be so much cotton raised in other countries as to throw that of the South out of the market.

SUBSTITUTES.—The rebels in Richmond are offering most liberal prices for substitutes. One, in the Dispatch, offers to pay \$1,800 each for two substitutes, and another offers \$2,000 for an acceptable substitute over 45 years of age.

REWARD FOR THE OFFENDERS.—The Mayor of Detroit has offered a reward of one hundred dollars a head for the conviction of the rioters who were engaged in the late negro disturbance in that city.

ARMY HORSE THIEVES.—Recent developments lead to the belief that an organized band of horse-thieves exists in the army. Large numbers of animals are daily disappearing.

THE TAX ON LAWYERS.—Three members of the Pittsburg bar have been stricken from the list of practicing attorneys because they neglected to take out licenses as required by the internal revenue law.

Letter From the 36th Regiment.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 14, 1863.
FRIENDS:—Notwithstanding the weather has been cold and blustering during the past week, everything in this quarter goes on swimmingly. The troops are in good spirits and excellent condition. Our brigade encampment presents a fine appearance, its streets being laid out with much regularity, and the men taking pride in keeping them clean and neat. The brigade headquarters are very tastefully decorated with evergreens, intermingled with the red, white, and blue, and gives a picturesque and pleasing effect to the neighborhood. This brigade, though one of the smallest in the 9th corps, ranks par excellence. It is commanded by Col. Daniel Leasure, of the 100th Pa. Reg., who takes good care that his men are not ill-treated or needlessly exposed; and, having proved his military qualities on the battle-field, he is greatly respected by his command. Yesterday, the 3d division of our corps, this brigade, though one of the smallest in the 9th corps, ranks par excellence. It is commanded by Col. 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"Tit for Tat."
A few weeks since, "Observer," observing a chance for improvement among ministers, in the selection of texts for discussion before the people in these peculiar times, very kindly, very wisely, and very piously, suggested, through the Journal, that they preach from this text: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." I suppose he was so moved by an earnest desire for the purity of the pulpit, for the proper development of young ministers, for their highest attainments in the great art of selecting proper themes for the people and times, and for the welfare of his beloved, distracted country, that he felt compelled, against his own natural inclination, to overstep his accustomed modesty and make the suggestion. Honoring his moral courage and the purity of his motives, I at once entered into his suggestion, and prepared a short sermon for the Journal, regretting that I had no more ability to bring to the desired task, and that I had no more time to collect, from the multitude of facts patent to this whole community, more illustrations of the fruitful text he suggested. Wherein I fell short of doing justice to the theme, I cheerfully fall back on his native kindness and his special friendship for forgiveness.

Yesterday, observing "Observer" skedaddle from the meeting house just as one of the village pastors was entering it, on exchange, I thought it a fine time to return the compliment. Feeling the same deep solicitude for the proper and full development of all latent and unexercised talent, and for the public benefit to be derived therefrom, which he, doubtless, felt for the minister, and, further, greatly desiring that the force and beauty of the following text may be brought out for the admiration and benefit of this benighted people, by the pen of some "nastier mind," I piously suggest that "Observer" prepare, for the public, a sermon from this text: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." I would further suggest, if his heart is so running over full of an intense desire to "extinguish himself," that he not wait till he enters the ministry, and has a "dear people" to fire up, but let him publish it in the Journal, for the special benefit of the million.

South Wilbraham, March 16th, 1883.

LANOE ROBBERY.—Adams' express safe was robbed, between Baltimore and Harrisburg, on Wednesday night, of a large amount of gold and U. S. bonds. A reward of \$5000 is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—War has broken out between Guatemala and Salvador, and a battle has been fought which proved a defeat to the Guatemalans. This outbreak of hostilities threatens a general war in South America.

DESTITUTION.—All accounts agree in reporting great destitution and distress in Northern Alabama and Georgia. The rebel army is starving the entire population.

MEXICO.—The French have commenced their march towards the City of Mexico, and, ere this, a battle has, probably, taken place at Puebla.

ICV.—The recent cold snap is attributed by some to the recent meeting of the Poles in New York.

Soldier's Special Notice.—Do your duty to yourself, protect your health, use Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, sores, boils, eruptions, and fevers, they are a perfect safeguard. Full directions how to use them with every box. Only 25 cents.

Helmhold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
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Helmhold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Organic Weakness, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once. Beware of Counterfeits.

MR. EDITOR.—Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectively remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully, yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 331 Broadway, New York.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments, by supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 34

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any. It cures of Lameness, arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. It harness or saddle galls, scratches, mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibilities of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. Sold by all dealers.

BORN.

In Wales, 14th, a daughter to L. F. SNOW.

MARRIED.

In Ludlow, Dec. 31, by Rev. D. K. Bannister, ALONZO S. BORN, of Springfield, and JENNIE M. B. D. 66; 7th, HERMONIA A. CARY, 65, wife of Marcus Cary.

In Palmer, 18th, Dea. WILSON FOSTER, 85.

In Wales, 16th, NEDDIE MOUTON, 74, wife of Noah C. Davis.

In South Wilbraham, 15th, SOLOMON L. GRIGGS, formerly of Tolland, Ct., for many years sheriff of Tolland county.

DIED.

In Thordike, 14th, MOSES BARNES, 64.
In South Wilbraham, 3d, MARCUS CARY, M. D. 66; 7th, HERMONIA A. CARY, 65, wife of Marcus Cary.
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NASSOWANNO HALL, PALMER. ONE NIGHT ONLY: Monday Evening, March 23d, 1883, THE CELEBRATED GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, From No. 393 Broadway, N. Y.
In consequence of the immense success attending his everywhere, this celebrated Troupe, they are induced to give one of their **BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENTS Before the Citizens of This Place and Vicinity!**
The whole under the immediate direction and personal supervision of the celebrated GEORGE CHRISTY; when, in addition to the choice programme set forth by this Company, will be produced, for the first time, the laughable Farce written by Sylvester Bleeker, Esq., expressly for Geo. Christy, and as played only by him to crowded houses everywhere, entitled **"THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,"** GEO. CHRISTY as JOCKO.
During the piece, the monkey feeds a live pig. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. THEO. JACOBS, Agent.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORATED IN 1847.
C. E. BOWERS, Pres. W. E. BAKER, Secy.
JAMES D. KENT, General Agent for Mass.
Abstract of Annual Statement Published in Accordance with the Laws of Massachusetts:
Paid up Capital, \$250,000 00
Capital and Surplus, \$227,149 19
United States Stocks owned by the Company:
United States 6 per cent, 1883, \$10,000 00
100 States 6 per cent, 1881, coupons, 5,000 5.15
United States, 6 per cent, 1881, coupons, 5,000 5.15
United States, 7-10 Treasury Notes, 5,000 5.82
\$35,000 \$51,120

Bank Stocks:
100 Park Bank, New York, \$100,000 100,000
100 Continental Bank, N. Y., 100,000 100,000
100 Metropolitan Bank, 100,000 100,000
100 Importers & Traders, 100,000 100,000
50 Bank of the Republic, 100,000 100,000
100 Market Bank, 100,000 100,000
100 Shoe & Leather Bank, 100,000 100,000
100 Merchants' Bank, 100,000 100,000
33 Bk of Commerce, Boston, 100,000 100,000
65 Hyde & Lever Bk, 100,000 100,000
100 Safety Fund Bank, 100,000 100,000
100 Levee Bank, 100,000 100,000
50 Union Bank, Albany, 100,000 100,000
104 Mercantile Bk, Hartford, 100,000 100,000
100 Hartford Bk, 100,000 100,000
50 Phenix Bank, 100,000 100,000
50 Etina Bank, 100,000 100,000
50 Mer. & Man. Bank, 100,000 100,000
25 City Bank, 100,000 100,000
110 Bk of Hartford County, 50,000 44,430
150 Exchange Bank, 60,000 44,630

Railroad Bonds:
10 Indiana Central 10 pr. et. bds., \$10,000 \$10,000
4 Hartford and N. Haven bds., 4,000 4,240
\$157,400 \$153,800

Other Stocks:
10 Brooklyn City Water bonds, \$10,000 \$11,000
7 Hartford City bonds, 7,000 7,490
\$17,000 \$18,490

Assets of the Company, Nov. 1, 1882:
United States stocks, (market val.) \$25,612 00
State stocks, 10,363 00
Bank stocks, 163,890 00
Railroad Bonds, 14,240 00
Cash on hand, 15,635 02
Due from Agents, 19,688 17
Loaned on mortgage of real estate, 27,536 03
Loaned on collateral, 33,721 50
Other investments, 21,277 00
\$327,149 19

Insurance Effected upon the Safer Classes of Property at Current Rates.
2w m21 R. E. LADD, AGENT, Springfield.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of Lyman Needham, late of Wales, in the county of Hampden, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to HARRIET NEEDHAM, Executrix.

March 21, 1883.

GOVERNMENT PENSION AGENCY!
GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF \$100

Collected for soldiers who have been discharged from service by reason of wounds or disability, without regard to length of time. Invalid soldiers discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the U. S. service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

This Agency is duly licensed, and the undersigned is in business direct with the authorities at Washington, and not through third parties.

JAS. G. ALLEN, Counselor & Attorney.
Palmer, March 21, 1883.

A SMALL TENEMENT TO LET.
Inquire of L. S. HILLS.
Palmer, March 14, 1883.

WINDING WAVE BOARDING SCHOOL.
The Summer Session will commence on Monday, March 30. With important changes in the corps of teachers we can safely pledge even better satisfaction to our patrons than they have received heretofore.

Terms for Board and Tuition in the common branches will be \$40 for 14 weeks.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for Hides and skins delivered at their market.
Palmer, Jan. 24, 1883.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1883, trains will run as follows:
Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.
Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland, 37. LONGLY & SMITH, Lessees.
Amherst, June 2, 1882.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
100 PAIRS Men's, Boys', and Youths', THICK BOOTS, now offered for sale at

GRANGER'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
PALMER DEPOT.

Also, just received a large supply of **LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S SHOES,** consisting in part of those quick-selling (and hard to be found)

PEBBLE GRAINED CALF BALMORALS, without patent leather tips, sewed, nailed, and pegged, "all the go." Together with

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, AT LOW PRICES.

Palmer, Feb. 14, 1883.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE. THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES," Known as: **"HELMHOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,"** viz: **"HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,"** "SARSAPARILLA," **"IMPROVED ROSE WASH."**

Helmhold's Genuine Preparation, "Highly Concentrated" Compound FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous dispositions, and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and it is good for men, women, or children.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Horrors of Disease, Weakness, Pains in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Flushing of the body, Eucular System, Eruptions on the face, Hot Haids, Dryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow: IMPOTENCY, FERTILITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "curable diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but are unable to get rid of it. In Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion, *the Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to invigorate and strengthen the system which Helmhold's Extract Buchu invariably does.* A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females, Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating Marriage. In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Scarcity, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in *The Decline or Change of Life.* SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. **HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES** in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling Poisonous, Diseased, and Worn-out Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands, Who Have Been the Victims of Quacks, and who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringtons," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

USE Helmhold's Extract Buchu For all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! Helmhold's Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucous Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmhold's Extract SARSAPARILLA purifies the blood and removes all Sealy Eruptions of the Skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are directed to a greater extent than any other preparation of SARSAPARILLA.

HELMHOLD'S ROSE WASH. An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in conjunction with the Extracts Buchu and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES, From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame.

For Medical Properties of BUCHU, See Dispensatory of the United States. See Pressed and Waxed valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYLICK, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated and successful Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medical-Curricular Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAYLOR, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

EXTRACT BUCHU. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. **EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.** \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. **IMPROVED ROSE WASH.** 50 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.

Or half a dozen of each for \$12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMHOLD, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMHOLD. Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day of November, 1884. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila.

Address letters for information in confidence, to **H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist, Depot, 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, and unprincipled dealers, who endeavor to dispose of their own and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmhold's Genuine Preparations. Extract Buchu, SARSAPARILLA, Improved Rose Wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmhold's—take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure. Sold by A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Palmer, Dr. Holden, Ware, and H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs, March 21, 1883.

NEW SPRING GOODS, Now opening in large quantities by

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Beautiful Styles of Dress Goods.

New Dress Silks. Double Face Silks. New Spring Cloaks. New Spring Shawls. New Crape Alapaces. New Check Mohairs. New Spring Cloakings.

NEW PRINTS, fast colors, 20 cents.

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March 14, 1883. 1yr.

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Soldiers' Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., procured promptly and at reasonable rates.

SEWING MACHINES! Any person desiring to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL. 25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and **WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY** ever sent out for the money.

Put up and for sale by **D. R. TYLER, Warren, Mass.** Feb. 23, 1883.

SPRING GOODS. A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING together with **GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,** Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford.

A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES. Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies.

Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.

H. T. SMALL & Co. Stafford Springs, Feb. 23, 1883.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY. THE SPRING TERM of 14 weeks commences March 18. Expenses about five dollars per term more than heretofore. Send for Circular. Feb. 23, 1883. M. RAYMOND.

Palmer Steam Mill! The subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED, SALT, LIME, COAL WOOD, &c. AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN. HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE. Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1882.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as Wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Sell and Rent, at Moderate Prices. Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass. Feb. 7, 1883.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS. For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c., &c. Price 50 cents per bottle.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER. A remedy of unequalled value for the removal of every obstruction from the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels, and every impurity from the blood. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Palmer, and H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs.

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DRESS GOODS, DOMESTICS, FLANNELS,

YARNS AND GLOVES, LINENS AND HOSIERY, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, FLOUR AND OILS, FAMILY GROCERIES

EVERYBODY WANTING

GOODS TO EAT OR TO WEAR.

MAY BE ASSURED THAT I SHALL SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

And an examination will prove it.

M. W. FRENCH.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price \$1 bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Agents for the United States and Canada, Sole Agent for the United States, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

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Fresh Lemons, Oranges, and Figs. Stafford Springs, Jan. 1, 1883.

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE, Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of K. H. ALLEN, and will keep **A FULL STOCK** on hand of **FLOUR, MEAL, SALT, LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE**

Fish, Crockery, GLASS, STONE, AND WOODEN WARE, and will sell **At Wholesale and Retail, AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place in town.**

□ We are receiving fresh goods from market every week. □ CALL AND SEE. □ **NEWTON & CONVERSE.** Palmer, Dec. 27, 1882.

DR. E. B. LYON, A FTR looking over the field, and consulting with many of the prominent citizens in different parts of the town, has been induced to make Palmer a permanent residence, and offers his professional services as

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON to such as would command them. Office at the Nassowanno Hall.

The Palmer Journal.

VOLUME XIII.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

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—BY—
GORDON M. FISK & Co.,

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JOB PRINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.
G. M. FISK. JAS. McLAUGHLIN.

No Sect in Heaven.

COMPILED BY BRUCE'S RUSSELL.

[Let each one read the following poetry and reflect, as it contains much that is practical, useful, and true.]

Talking of sects till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly flowing stream;
And a "Churchman" down to the river came;
When I heard a strange voice call his name,
"Good father, stop; when you cross this tide,
You must leave your robes on the other side."

But the aged father did not mind,
And his long gown floated out behind,
As down to the stream his way he took,
His pale hands clasping a gilt-edged book.
"I'm bound for heaven, and when I'm there,
I shall want my book of Common Prayer;
And, though I put on a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."

Then he fixed his eyes on the shining track,
But the gown was heavy and held him back;
And the poor old father tried in vain
A single step in the flood to gain.
I saw him, again, on the other side,
But his silk gown floated on the tide;
And no one asked, in that blissful spot,
Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not.

Then down to the river a Quaker strayed—
His dress of a sober hue was made;
"My coat and hat must be all of gray—
I cannot go with any other way."

Then he buttoned his coat straight up to his
And, staidly, solemnly, waded in;
And his broad-brimmed hat he pulled down tight
Over his forehead, so cold and white.
But a strong wind carried away his hat;
A moment he silently sighed over that,
And then, as he gazed on the further shore,
The coat slipped off and was seen no more.

As he entered heaven, his suit of gray
Went quietly sailing away—away,
And no one asked, in that blissful spot,
About the width of his beaver's brim.

Next came Dr. Watts, with a bundle of Psalms,
Tied nicely up in his aged arms.
And hymns as many, a very nice thing, [sing]
That the people in heaven, "all round," might
But I thought that he heaved an anxious sigh,
As he saw that the river ran broad and high,
And looked rather surprised, as one by one,
The Psalms and Hymns in the wave went down.

And after him, with his MSS.,
Came Wesley, the pattern of godliness;
But he cried, "Dear me! what shall I do?
The water has soaked them thro' and through."

And there, on the river, far and wide,
Away they went, on the swollen tide;
And the saint, astonished, passed thro' alone,
Without his manuscripts, up to the throne.

Then, gravely walking, two saints by name
Down to the stream, together came;
But, as they stopped at the river's brink,
I saw one saint from the other shrink.

"Sprinkled or plunged, may I ask you, friend,
How you attained to life's great end?"
"Eh, with a splash, with a splash, my friend,
But I have been dipped, as you'll see me now."

"And I really think it will hardly do,
As I'm 'close communion,' to cross with you;
You're bound, I know, to the realms of bliss,
But you must get that way, and I'll go this."

Then, straightaway, plunging with all his might,
Away to the left—his friend at the right,
Apart they went from this world of sin,
But at last together they entered in.

And now, when the river was rolling on,
A Presbyterian Church went down;
Of women there seemed an innumerable throng,
But the men I could count, as they passed along.

And concerning the road they could never agree,
The old or the new way, which it could be;
Nor ever, a moment, paused to think,
That both would lead to the river's brink.

And a sound of murmuring, loud and loud,
Came ever up from the moving crowd;
"You're in the way, and I'm in the new—
That is the false, and this is the true!"
Or, "I'm in the old way, and you're in the new—
That is the false, and this is the true!"

But the brethren only seemed to speak;
Modest the sisters walked, and meek;
And if ever one of them chanced to say
What troubles she met with on the way,
How she longed to pass to the other side,
Nor feared to cross over the swelling tide,
A voice arose from the brethren then:
"Let no one speak of the 'holy men';
For have ye not heard the words of Paul,
'O! let the women keep silence, all?'"

I watched them long, in my curious dream,
Till they stood by the borders of the stream;
Then, just as I thought, the two ways met,
But all the brethren were talking yet,
And would talk on till the leaving tide
Carried them over, side by side;
Side by side, for the way was one;
The toilsome journey of life was done,
And all who in Christ the Saviour died,
Came out alike on the other side.
No forms, or crosses, or books, had they;
No gowns of silk, or suits of gray;
No need to guide them, or MSS.;
For all had put on Christ's righteousness.

SKATING INTO MATRIMONY.

What a clear, cold day it was! the earth all wrapped in white, sparkling snow; the frozen river gleaming in the distance like a ribbon of steel! How the wind shook the cedar boughs, drooping over the stained glass casements of Mr. Arkwright's library; but it could gain no entrance to the pleasant room, with its crimson walls and ruby velvet carpet, and polished grate, heaped high with glowing anthracite!

"Tap, tap!" came softly on the door, and Mr. Arkwright looked up from his book.
"Come in."
"It's only me, sir; I called to see if Miss Ariel would like to drive down to the river and look at the skaters this afternoon."

"Look at them?" repeated Mr. Arkwright, good-humoredly. "Why, she's one of the performers, instead of being a spectator. She went down an hour ago, with Tom Havens."

"Tom Havens!"
Mr. Felix Fetherbee's whiskered under-jaw dropped; he fingered nervously at his eye-glass.

"Why, yes; Tom's rather handy on a pair of skates, and he's been teaching my daughter. I'm glad you're here, Felix," added Mr. Arkwright, "for, to tell the truth, I don't exactly like Ariel to be so much with Mr. Havens. Not but what he's a fine, frank, fellow; but then, you know he depends solely on his profession, and—O, well, you understand all these things, Fetherbee!"

"Certainly, sir," said Felix, the perfumed. "And I've suspected, this long while, that you were a little interested in Ariel—"

"I adore her, sir," said Felix, energetically. "Then off to the river with you, quicker than a flash, my boy! Of course, you skate?"

"Oh, yes, sir—that is, I've never tried, but it's easy enough, I don't doubt."

Mr. Arkwright raised his brows rather doubtfully, but Felix had disappeared. The idea of Ariel Arkwright's skating with Thomas Havens drove him wild.

There they were, in the center of the merry multitude of skaters. Felix recognized them, with a vengeful pang, as he scrambled down the slippery bank—Tom Havens's fur cap and straight, active figure—Ariel Arkwright's golden, floating curls, and brilliant color!

"Hanged if I don't have some of this fun!" muttered Felix. "Hallo, Dormer! do you know where a fellow can raise a pair of skates?"

"You may take mine, if you choose," groaned the young man addressed, who was limping towards the shore, rubbing his aching elbows.

"Oh, not at all!" said Mr. Dormer, thinking within himself that Felix Fetherbee would not be very much obliged after he became acquainted with the slippery nature of the ice.

"Hallo, Fetherbee!" hailed Havens, in a clear, loud voice, as he shot up to the shore, hand in hand with that dimpled, smiling, radiant little Ariel; "are you going to join us?"

"Yes," said Felix, importantly, jerking his straps. "Mr. Arkwright requested me to come down and take charge of Miss Ariel!"

"Take charge of me!" ejaculated the young lady, while Tom opened his black eyes wide; "indeed, it isn't necessary—I don't want to trouble you, Mr. Fetherbee."

"No trouble at all. What does make these things so shaky?"
"It is because you have not screwed them on. Shall I assist you?"

Felix scornfully rejected the friendly overtures of his rival.
"You'd better just take hold of my hand; I'm afraid you're new to skates!" persisted Tom, as Felix rose tottering to his feet.

"No, I thank you," said Felix, clutching at the shore, as those treacherous steel runners walked off themselves, taking his feet with them and landing the rest of him on the ice with an unpleasant shock.

"Oh, dear!" said Ariel, demurely; "I'm afraid you're hurt!"
"Pray, let me help you up," said Tom.
"I am—not—a—hit—hurt!" gasped Felix, spasmodically rubbing the back of his head, as Havens skillfully sat him on his feet.

"Now, you're all right!" encouraged Tom. "Hallo! there you go again! You're in too great a hurry, Mr. Fetherbee!"

"Take your skates, Dormer. I shan't borrow 'em again, you may depend!"
"Well, where's Ariel?" said Mr. Arkwright, as Felix stumbled into the room.
"I don't know; but one thing I do know—"

The extent of Fetherbee's knowledge remained a mystery; for, at the same moment, another door opened, and Ariel tripped in, all smiles and blushes, followed by Tom, the audacious.

"Papa! you will forgive me, I know."
"There's no help for it now!" added Tom. "Eh!" ejaculated Mr. Arkwright.
"Papa! I'm married to Tom. We skated down to the minister's—and—"

Then there came a shower of tears; then kisses; and, ultimately, a free pardon, of course. And, not until this stage of affairs was reached, did they remark the absence of Mr. Fetherbee. It was just as well, however. Since Tom and Ariel had skated into matrimony, his little comedy was played out.

A Marriage Spoiled.
A volunteer in one of our Massachusetts regiments from this section, had the perilous duty of bearing the standard in one of the late battles, and fell upon the field. He was seen to fall, and soon after the regiment retreated, and nothing more was heard of his fate. The young wife he had left at home bitterly lamented, and would not be comforted. To those urging that he might only be wounded and in the hands of the enemy she would hear nothing; she knew he was dead. In a few days, she left papers in the hands of an attorney, to obtain what might be due her from the Government as the widow of a deceased soldier. She put on mourning, too—black, heavy, and awfully long—sweeping the ground behind her. Every body felt for the widow, and one person—a returned soldier who had been wounded in battle, who had known her when she was a light-hearted miss—shared largely in her grief. Only a few days passed, however, before he became more intimate with the widow, and in three weeks was deeply interested. On the fourth week, an intended wedding between the parties was announced, and the milliner was called upon for assistance in changing the deep mourning habiliments of the widow to what would be more fitting a bridal party. Time runs fast with a wedding in prospect, and the appointed day made haste. The lovers were all excited, and the neighborhood was alive with gossip, when last Friday's mail—Friday is a sort of hangman's day, after all—brought shocking bad news to the party. The soldier husband was not dead. He had been taken from the battle-field, carried to Richmond, exchanged, and was on his way home!

"The mourning and the marriage feast, and the application for a dead man's bounty, all had gone wrong; and, alas for her!—rejoiced as she was, of course, to hear that her dear husband was alive—she was in a sad quandary to know what to do with the lover and other fixings; but, probably, it will be all right next week, when the dead will be alive and the lost found, and great rejoicing prevail.—*Newburyport Herald.*"

A Pious Fraud.
A respectably-dressed woman, with an infant in her arms, entered the cathedral of Antwerp, early one morning, when the priest was alone, busily engaged in making the altar neat and tidy, and scraping off some spots of wax which had fallen the preceding night.

The woman addressed him in the most earnest and affecting manner, and, with due humility, unfolded her tale of sorrow. Her child, she said, was suffering under some mortal malady; the skill of the leech had been applied in vain; and she was, at last, convinced that nothing could save her beautiful babe from the jaws of death but being placed for a moment in the arms of her tutelary saint. The saint was stuck up in a niche of the wall, in the form of a goodly marble statue, with a neat balcony before him. The priest was, at last, moved by her entreaties.

He procured a ladder and ascended to the sacred niche, entered the balcony, and, placing the babe in the arms of the statue, he asked the grateful mother if she was satisfied.

"Perfectly so," said the lady; and, carefully putting the ladder out of his reach, she coolly walked out of the church, leaving her too infant, the astonished priest, and the unconscious and, all equally elevated, there to remain till the next brother of the community should arrive.

An Impressive Marriage Ceremony.
One of the counties of the State of Connecticut boasts of a judge who, though poorly furnished with those little refinements usually met with in polished society, is an energetic, shrewd man, and a promising lawyer. A neighbor of his was about to give away his daughter in marriage, and having a deep-rooted dislike to the clerical profession, and being determined, as he said, to "have no infernal parson in his house," he sent for his friend, the judge, to perform the ceremony. The judge came, and the candidates for the conjugal yoke taking their places before him, he thus addressed the bride:

"You swear you will marry this man?"
"Yes, sir," was the reply.
"And you (to the bridegroom) swear you will marry this woman?"
"Well, I do," said the groom.

"Then," says the judge, "I swear you are married."

Who is Old?
A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will do something for himself, his neighbor or for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his life, Washington was at work. So were Franklin and Young, and Howard and Newton. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose that we must lie down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day-laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away and the springs of life to become motionless; on whose hands the hours drag heavily; to whom all things wear the garb of gloom.

Truth.—Truth needs no policies, nor stratagems, nor license, to make her victorious; those are the shifts and defenses that error uses against her power. Give her but power, and do not bind her when she sleeps.

Letter from the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. HELENA ISLAND, S. C.,

March 14, 1863.

The great expedition still remains here, and, to appearances, is as far from moving as it was three weeks ago; but there is no doubt that suitable preparations are constantly being made for the grand purpose. Rumors are so various and conflicting that it is difficult to separate the true from the false. Want of means to transport the troops; the present state of the tides is unsuitable; Savannah must be secured before attempting a movement against Charleston; the Monitors must have an additional deck plating; these are among the rumors, and are samples of them. As to the transports, Government has adopted a good plan, if properly executed. A commission has been sent here to examine all the vessels in the bay and report upon their condition. This commission has been busily engaged for nearly two weeks. Some vessels have already been condemned as unfit, and ordered North, out of the way. Others have been ordered to be repaired. Of those condemned, some had already received the provisions on board for the troops, and they must now unload. There is a large fleet here, and I can sometimes count more than a hundred from this one point, of all ages, sizes, and kinds. All are employed, and many of them are owned by Government. Some are lying idly waiting orders; some for tugs; some to run between this island and Hilton Head, or up the bay to Beaufort; some as lighters; others as store-ships, or officers' headquarters; and a large number are part of the navy. Among the latter, are six monitors, now quietly resting here, the old Vermont, that was lost at sea last December, the flag ship Walah, the Susehannah, and others. Two or three days ago, in passing down the bay on board a steamer, we came alongside the monitor "Montauk," to put Capt. Worden, who was one of our passengers, on board; and, as we lay there, we had ample opportunity to see the effects of the rebel batteries, as they fired from Fort McAllister upon her to her hearts' content. A "dent" on her deck showed the effects of a shell that struck her there, and the numerous "spots" on her turret told the extent of the power of their 32 pound rifled cannon. They were more successful on the smoke stack, for they made three holes through it, near the top. One of their torpedoes burst under her, which raised her about a foot; but, so far, Capt. Worden said he had discovered no injury, although he is desirous of examining her bottom to ascertain the precise effect. The depressions made on her turret by the balls, I should think, might be from 3-4 to 1-1-4 inches deep. The turrets are eleven inches thick.

Neither Savannah or Fort McAllister are yet taken, but the Nashville is destroyed. The gunboats and monitors have been trying experiments on the fort at different times. The guns, during these bombardments, are very distinctly heard here. Yesterday, the 85th Penn. Reg. went off on a steamer, having surf-boats in tow, for the purpose of practicing landing troops from vessels and at once forming on the beach, ready for a charge. To-day, the 56th N. Y. has gone on a like expedition down the river.

In accordance with an order quite recently issued by Gen. Hunter, giving directions in this particular matter, the Hunter and Foster difficulty, although not healed, is so far "smoothed over" that, probably, the expedition will start when ready. In the New York Times of March 5th, the last paper received here from the North, is a communication from a correspondent at Hilton Head, who, from the tenor thereof, is, evidently, near General Hunter's headquarters. I will only say, respecting it, that there are two sides to that story, and, as the proverb goes, "One story is good till the other is told." Gen. Saxton, whose headquarters are at Beaufort, was married, night before last, to a lady who came from Philadelphia, on the Arago, for that purpose. I hear Gen. Saxton well spoken of. Gen. Naglee, who was in command at this post after the departure of Gen. Foster, has been relieved of his command and sent North, and Gen. Foy succeeds him. All the field and line officers of Gen. Naglee's division, with a band, marched down the wharf on Monday, and went on board the "Secor" and took leave of him. He left in the Arago, for New York, on Thursday.

When I see all the large plantations in this vicinity deserted by their owners, leaving their lands and their slaves to fall into the hands of the "enemy," all for the sake of a principle that they entertain, I naturally think how far, very far, short of this do any at the North come in making sacrifices to sustain a great living principle—liberty. Instead, see, here and there, in the midst of the few sacrifices made by loyal citizens, men dare lift their hands and voices against our Government, and they are tolerated. But, in my opinion, they are doomed men; and, in years to come, they will be pointed at, as some of old, as Tories.

A Word for Boys—How to Start in Business.
A boy worked hard all day for a quarter of a dollar. With the quarter he bought apples and took them to town and sold them in the street for a dollar. With the dollar he bought a sheep. The sheep brought him a lamb, and he reared another dollar. With this dollar he bought him another sheep. The next spring he had two lambs and a yearling sheep. The three fleeces he sold for three dollars, and bought three more sheep. He now had six, with a fair prospect. He worked where he found opportunity, for hay, corn and oats, and pasturing for them, and by the time he was twenty-one he had a fair start in life, and all from a quarter earned in one day.

Going Home.
Yes, we are going home. Friends have gone; every year, every month, every week, they bid us adieu, and leave never to return. Our time approaches; we pass the way-marks rapidly; we have passed many already; signs of our proximity to the end multiply; pains, weakness, furrowed cheeks, gray hairs, hectic fever, myriad signs of mortality, all whisper, "The end is near." We fade as a leaf; all flesh is grass; as the flower of the field we droop; life passes like the weaver's shuttle; home is just before us.

Sayings of Poor Richard.

The following, from the pen of Dr. Franklin, the great American philosopher, deserves to be printed in letters of gold, to be read by children, and to be especially heeded by older folks. The maxims are well calculated for texts for the professor of political economy; but hear what Poor Richard says:

Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep.
Fidelity is as great a beggar as Want, and a great deal more saucy.
Silks and satins, scarlets and velvets, put out the kitchen fire.
Diligence is the mother of good luck.
Pride breakfasted with Poverty, dined with Poverty, and supped with Infamy.
Extravagance and improvidence end at the prison door.

It is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in fuel.
If you would try the value of money, go and try to borrow some.
The eye of a master will do more work than both his hands.
What maintains one vice would bring up two children.
He who goes borrowing returns sorrowing.
Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.
Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears a life of leisure and a life of laziness are two different things.
Three removes are as bad as a fire.
Creditors have better memories than debtors.

The rolling stone gathers no moss.
If you would have your business done, go; if not, send.
It is foolish to lay out money in the purchase of repentance.
Buy what you needest not, and it will oblige thee to sell thy necessities.

The Pen or the Tongue.
The query in your paper of Feb. 14th, as to "which instrumentality has been most powerful in shaping the destiny of the world, the pen or the tongue," having drawn forth no response, I submit the following:—
A satisfactory answer to this question would require a historical dissertation longer than our page, broader than our information, and deeper, perhaps, than our philosophy could afford. It is our impression that tongues were made before pens, though for an analogous purpose. As the telegraph is a longer and swifter pen, so the pen is a stronger and more widely audible tongue; but as the style of the electric dispatch loses the easy and graceful flow of the written page, so the language of the pen lacks the charm and sympathetic power of the living voice. Were we possessed of the requisite apparatus, we would weigh the words of Demosthenes and all his savage and civilized successors, (a process which they seldom performed for themselves) and accurately gauge their influence upon the people; then place in the mental balance the whole written literature of the world, and measure its wide-spread and enduring results. It is our belief that the latter would be found to predominate; but in the present state of our knowledge we can offer only an opinion—not a demonstration.

Consuetudine.
How long did Moses lie in the bulrushes? He lay his full length.
What animal is there in the clouds? Rain, dear.
Wherein lies the difference between a stock broker and a broker's stock?
One is agent for property, and the other a proper tie for a gent.
Why does a sculptor die a horrid death? He makes faces and busts.
Why is a washer-woman a great fool? Because she sets out the tubs to catch soft water when it is raining hard.
Why would a patchwork quilt be an acceptable present from a quarrelsome neighbor?
Because nobody could doubt its being a piece of offering.

When is bread alive?
When there's a little Indian in it.

GOETHE'S IDEA OF DEATH.—At the age of seventy-five one must, of course, think frequently of death. But this thought never gives me the least uneasiness. I am fully convinced that the soul is indestructible, and that its activity will continue through eternity. It is like the sun, which seems to our eyes to set in night, but is in reality gone to diffuse its light elsewhere. Even while sinking, it remains the same sun.

MAN.—The mind's eye can nowhere find anything more dazzling or more dark than in man; it can fix itself upon nothing which is more awful, more complex, more mysterious or more infinite. There is one spectacle grander than the sea—that is the sky; there is one spectacle grander than the sky—that is the interior of the soul.

In the "Legend of the Tree of Life," published in New York in 1775, occurs the following: Trees and woods have twice saved the world—first by the ark, then by the cross, making full amends for the evil fruit of the tree of Paradise, by that which was borne on the tree in Golgotha.

"I couldn't get a wink of sleep," said a newly blessed Benedict, "on account of a disorder that kept playing all night." "Disorder!" exclaimed the confidant of his troubles; "what new instrument is that?" "Only the baby," was the yawning reply.

Much is said of the rebellious sentiment of the Southern women, who are more hostile to the Union than the men. Yet the first rebel was a woman.—Mother Eve.

When you see a young man and woman walking down street, leaning against each other like a pair of badly yoked oxen, it is a pretty good sign that they are bent on consolidation.

Men have made an obscure Bible, but God never did.

If you think twice before you speak once, you will speak twice the better for it.

THE MAIDEN AND THE HERO.

On the night before the battle of Brandywine I was sent with a message from Gen. Green to Count Pulaski, a noble Polisher, who took a prominent part in our struggle for freedom. He was quartered in a neat farm house near the upper forts. After our business was finished the Count asked me to take refreshments, and at the same time called out:—

"Mary, lass, Mary!"
In an instant a rosy checked girl entered, her face beaming with joy at the very sound of Pulaski's voice.
"Did you call me, Count?" said the maiden timidly.

"How often have I told you, my little love," he said, bending his tall form to kiss her cheek, "not to call me Count? Call me 'dear Pulaski.' This is a republic, my little favorite. We have no Counts, you know."

"But you are a Count, sir, when at home, and they say you came a long way over the ocean to fight for us."

"Yes, Mary, very true. I did come a long way—the reason was, I had to come. Now can you get this gentleman and myself a little refreshment? He has a long way to ride to-night."

"Certainly, sir," and she went out of the room like a fairy.
"A fine, pleasant girl," said Pulaski.—
"Would that I had the wealth I once had. I would give her a marriage portion that would send half the youth hereabouts after her sweet face."

On the morning of the 11th of September, 1777, the British army advanced in full force to Chad's ford, for the purpose of crossing Brandywine creek and bringing on an action with Washington. Sir William Howe drove Maxwell's division across the creek by ten o'clock at one of the lower fords.

The Hessian general, Kynphausen, with a large force, advanced upon the creek, and, uniting with Cornwallis, who commanded the left wing of the army, crossed the upper fords. It happened that during the raging of the conflict, carrying orders, I passed immediately in the direction of Pulaski's quarters that I visited the night before. Suddenly a sheet of flame burst forth—the house was on fire. Near the door-step lay Mary, her head cut open by a sabre, and her brains oozing out of the terrible wound.

I had been there but half a minute when General Pulaski, at the head of a troop of cavalry, galloped rapidly to the house. Never shall I forget the expression of his face as he shouted like a demon on seeing the inanimate form of Mary:—
"Who did this?"

A little boy who had not been before noticed, who was lying amid the grass, his leg dreadfully mangled, said:—
"There they go!"
In a voice of thunder Pulaski hoarsely shouted:—
"Right wheel, men—CHARGE!"

And they did charge. I do not think that one of that Hessian corps ever left the field except to be placed in the grave.

The last of Pulaski was on the battle-field of Brandywine. He and his sweet Mary fell on the same field.

An Honest Man in Office.
Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent sermon, related the following, as illustrative of a good conscience:—
"What do you think of such a case as this? In one of the Assay Offices, under the Government, one-fortieth of one per cent, I think, is allowed for waste on all the gold which passes through; but, last year, the amount which remained in the hands of the Director of that Office was about eighty thousand dollars, which, according to the letter of the law, belonged to him. He, however, went back to the spirit of the law, and, though the law allowed him to pocket the eighty thousand dollars, he returned them to the Government. And that is not all; I do not know that the Government knew it. I know it only by having been told by an assistant of his."

"Now, how many are there of you who will vote that this man shall go to the lunatic asylum? and how many are there of you that, looking upon him, feel, rising up within you, unfurled and unconscious, a wish to worship him?"

"This is a case of love of right for right's sake. Here is a man who stood in an ungilded city, where everybody is scrambling for money, and where money is the ideal image of happiness, and there were eighty thousand dollars which, according to the law, he could have put in his pocket, and in two years he could have retired, a rich man; and yet, he said:—'The spirit of the law requires that that should be given back to the Government,' and gave it back; not for the sake of performing a remarkable deed, but because he thought the thing was right, and of itself; and I would rather have that man's poverty and moral integrity than twice or four times the eighty thousand dollars."

EMPTYNESS OF THE WORLD.—The late Duke of Queensbury, leaning over the balcony of his beautiful villa at Richmond, where every pleasure was collected which wealth could purchase or luxury devise, followed, with his eyes, the majestic Thames, and exclaimed, "O, that wearisome river; will it never cease running, and I so tired of it?"

OH, WONDERFUL AGE! when native charms no longer fill fair women with alarms; when painted ruses adorn the sallow face, and iron ribbing gives every grace; when piles of gold, her sire's ill-gotten gains, are full atone-ment for want of brains; when solid graces wield a blunted dart, while muck and moonlight win the lover's heart.

It is said that Hon. Stephen Baker, of New York, is the only member of the late House of Representatives who positively refused to receive a third mileage. The aggregate amount paid to gentlemen on this account is probably \$30,000.

At the present time, there are only about eleven thousand Jews in all Palestine; but we find plenty of them in all parts of the world.

Never taste an atom when you are not hungry; it is suicidal.

There comes a story via Cincinnati that Commodore Farragut's vessel, which ran by the Port Hudson batteries a few nights ago, had discovered and recaptured the iron-clad gunboat Indiana, which the rebels had nearly got ready for use. Either this story or that of the rebels about blowing up the boat is a hoax.

The Coming Draft—Flight of Conscripts.

The preparations at Washington for a new draft of men for the army has alarmed the young men of the North, many of whom are fleeing their country. Thousands have already left, preferring to have their names forever branded with the title of "coward" than risk their chances of serving among conscripts. In one day, about five hundred left New York for British soil. From Boston, two hundred went in one boat for St. John, and New Hampshire papers tell us that young men are leaving that State for Canada by scores. "As Government has taken no measures to prevent this flight, there does not seem to be much danger of an immediate call for conscripts. We are told that there are one hundred and twenty-five thousand deserters from the Union armies, and that, before ordering a draft, these men will be arrested and returned. They, alone, would make a huge army, if such a thing as securing them could be brought about. Under the President's proclamation, ordering their return, many are reporting themselves; but it is too much to expect that half the number reported absent will ever be heard from. Efforts making for the enlistment of nine months' men now in service, and the addition of colored regiments, will keep up the strength of our armies for a while longer. A few victories over the rebels will increase this strength and encourage volunteering, so that a general draft may not become necessary. It is said that those States which have failed to fill their quotas of nine months' men will first be called upon. In that case, most of the New England States will escape. New York is at least thirty thousand behind its quota. It appears to be the design of Government to call out no more troops than are absolutely necessary to keep our armies in good fighting order and to put down the rebellion. Every loyal citizen acquiesces in this necessity, though it may be a severe one.

Farm Laborers.

Farm laborers are getting scarce, and high wages consequently follow. The war has taken thousands of sturdy farmer boys from the plow and field to handle the musket and put down rebellion. The first call was scarcely felt in the country, but the last demands have made large inroads upon what is termed the laboring class. The prospect of still another call for young men almost frightens those farmers who are dependent upon hire for the cultivation and harvesting of their crops. Young men who two years ago considered that twelve dollars a month from the first of April to the first of October were good wages, now command from twenty to thirty dollars per month, and they are scarce at that. Some farmers are hesitating between the idea of paying high wages, and the cultivation of no more soil than they can manage alone. Every farmer should be his own judge in this matter, but we would suggest that if he expects a profit sufficient to support his family from his own labor, will not the labor of another man be equally as profitable to him? The sun will shine and the rain will fall as abundantly upon a well-tilled farm as upon one that is half cultivated. At the same time taxes will be just as high upon the latter as upon the former. We believe that farmers will find it better for them and their farms to plant largely and hire help if necessary, even at high prices, than to raise small crops. Farmers' produce has an upward tendency in the market, and an increase of expense in raising will necessitate further advances. The war demand for food and forage will be as great another year as it has been in the two past years, while the number of producers will be diminished. Is it not then a duty that farmers owe their country, to raise as large crops as possible, that above the home supply of produce there may be an adequate supply for our armies?

LOTTERIES PLAYED OUT.—By the provisions of the amended Revenue Law every person engaged in any way whatever in the sale of lottery tickets, or the policy business, is required to pay to the Government the sum of one thousand dollars for a license! And every ticket or policy number valued at one dollar, or the fractional part of a dollar, must be stamped with a fifty-cent stamp, and for every additional dollar or fractional parts of a dollar, an additional fifty-cent stamp must be affixed. These stringent provisions will put an end to the lottery business, as no dealer will pay a license fee of \$1000, for the reason that he cannot make a living by selling tickets, on account of the heavy stamp duty.

DISCHARGED.—Mrs. Hartung, who has been in jail at Albany four years, on a charge of murdering her husband, has, at length, been set free. She barely escaped execution in 1861, by the amended capital punishment law. Jacklow, the Chinaman, who was supposed to have murdered E. A. Johnson, captain of a New York vessel, three years ago, in the Bay, has also been discharged.

THE EXPIRATION OF THE TIME OF NINE MONTHS' MEN.—The time of the nine months' men expires in nine months from the date they were mustered into the U. S. service by regiments. The 46th was mustered in Oct. 30th, and its time will expire July 30th, 1863. The time of other Mass. regiments expires as follows: 49th, Aug. 14th; 51st, Aug. 11th; 52d, Aug. 14th; 53d, Sept. 2.

FRANKLIN PRIVILEGE.—The Postmaster General has authorized postmasters throughout the country to frank all official communications of collectors and assessors of internal revenue with their deputies and assistants.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Circumstances indicate that a terrible struggle will commence in the Southwest as soon as it is possible for armies to move. The rebels are massing their forces under Johnston, their best General, to attack Rosecrans in Tennessee. There is little doubt that a large share of Lee's army in Virginia has been transferred to Tennessee, and to checkmate this movement the ninth army corps, which a month ago was sent down to Newport News, has been ordered to join Rosecrans' army. The rebels are staking their all on the possession of the Mississippi Valley. If they fail to obstruct the passage of boats the Confederacy will be divided and their sources of supply cut off. Already starvation stares them in the face, and they are putting forth every possible exertion to keep open their communication with the western shore of the Mississippi. Commodore Farragut has passed the rebel batteries at Port Hudson in the Hartford. The rest of his fleet were unable to follow. The Mississippi got aground in the attempt and was burned. The Commodore has communicated with Com. Porter above Vicksburg, and they are arranging for a united demonstration upon the rebel strongholds. The latest news from New Orleans is to the effect that Gen. Banks with his army was within five miles of Port Hudson, and an engagement was daily expected.

The expedition of boats and land forces for the Yazoo River has not accomplished much yet. It expects to get in the rear of Yazoo City and capture Port Pemberton, in which case Vicksburg will have to be evacuated. One of our gunboats has been disabled by the rebels, who are annoying them in the bayous and creeks. Water was let into the Lake Providence Canal on the 16th, and it was thought that a greater part of the town would be submerged by the next morning. Our own soldiers and the rebels are cutting the levees of the Mississippi, by which a large portion of southern territory is inundated.

The rebels are again invading Kentucky, having captured Mount Sterling and two hundred Union soldiers. Gen. Burnside has gone to Kentucky to punish the enemy in that quarter. It is reported that Gen. Longstreet, of Virginia notoriety, will lead the rebels into Kentucky.

There was skirmishing in the vicinity of Nashville on Wednesday, the rebels approaching within four miles of the city. Nine miles out, the enemy captured 300 of our troops, who offered but feeble resistance. A large amount of Government property was, also, taken; but this was re-captured and burnt by a pursuing party, which followed the rebels six miles, when the entire force of the enemy was met. Our troops then fell back.

Gen. Hall's brigade encountered Morgan's and Breckinridge's cavalry, at Milton, Tenn., a few days ago, and whipped them handsomely, killing thirty or forty of them, including three commissioned officers, wounding one hundred and forty, and capturing twelve prisoners, including three commissioned officers. Our loss was seven killed and thirty-one wounded, including one captain. The expedition under Col. Corwin has recently ascended the Tennessee River as far as Tusculum, in Northern Alabama, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. According to rebel accounts, the expedition reached that place on the 22d ult., and the gunboats destroyed two ferryboats there, and another at Florence, a few miles distant. After dark, the land forces dashed into Tusculum and dispersed a party of rebel cavalry, who fled to the mountains. Col. Corwin then occupied the town, and issued a proclamation levying assessments on wealthy rebels.

Appearance indicate that the rebels are falling back from the Rappahannock to their defenses at Richmond. They fear an attack from the south side of the James River, and wish to be in a position to operate in that quarter. The rebels made a dash upon our pickets in front of Chantilly, on Monday, when they were pursued and all our troops got into an ambuscade and had to retreat. Reinforcements coming to their aid, they again pursued the rebels till dark. Gen. Hooker's army is mud-bound, but will move somewhere as soon as it can.

The city of Jacksonville, Fla., was captured by black soldiers on the 10th; and, on the 11th, the 2d colored regiment, with about 200 men, defeated 200 rebels. They have also captured several other important towns.

Rebel advices from Charleston to the 22d inst., indicate that all was quiet there at that date. The Charlestonians do not expect an attack before the highest spring tide, which will be on the 2d of April.

RE-APPOINTED.—Geo. H. Brown was removed from the post office at Groton Junction while since, but has been re-instated, the charges against him having been found to be groundless. He was charged with being unfriendly to the administration. Mr. Brown attributes his removal to the influence of Geo. S. Boutwell, who, Mr. Brown claims, is unfriendly to him because he opposed his nomination for Congress and favored that of Chas. R. Train.

THE RIGHT KIND OF AN INVASION.—The town of Richmond, Indiana, was visited by one of the noblest bodies of invaders ever seen, on the 2d inst. There were one hundred and twenty-five wagons, loaded with one hundred cords of wood and three thousand pounds of flour and corn meal, all of which were distributed to the families of soldiers. National flags were flying, bands of music playing, and, better than all, the hearts of soldiers' wives and children were beating gladly.

FEMALE SWINDLER.—A lady who stopped at the Parker House, Boston, managed to swindle a jewelry firm out of a \$240 diamond ring, last Saturday. She ordered a ring brought to the hotel, and, on an excuse of showing it to her mother, she went into another room; since which time, neither the lady or the ring has been seen.

RECOVERED.—About \$600,000 of the treasure lost by the wreck of the Golden Gate has been recovered and received at San Francisco.

Letter From the 36th Regiment.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., March 20, 1863.
FRIEND PASK.—I have the pleasure of informing you that the 9th corps is embarking from this point. Our brigade will go on board the transports as soon as the fierce snow storm, which has prevailed for the past thirty-six hours, shall cease. Our orders are to report to Gen. Burnside, at Baltimore. On our arrival at Baltimore, we are to take the cars immediately for Tennessee, for the purpose of reinforcing Gen. Rosecrans. This is good news for me, as it promises to gratify my wish for an active campaign. The storm now raging has caused much delay. One brigade is now lying at the landing, unable to embark. The snow is already more than a foot deep, and "still it comes." I shall go with the 36th, and Lieut. Cross will, also, accompany the regiment, in order to report its arrival to Gen. Burnside. I reckon, if Joe Johnston attempts to annihilate Rosecrans, he will find the old 9th corps a hard nut to crack. Letters for the 36th should be directed, as usual, via Washington, D. C. In haste, OSBORN.

SPRINGFIELD.—Two returned soldiers have recently been enticed into dens of infamy at Springfield and robbed of \$400 each. In the first case some of the money was recovered. The city marshal has since broken up the fancy establishment of Frederick Sessions on Gardner street, where the first robbery occurred. If we may believe the Republican, Springfield abounds in such kind of establishments, which are extensively patronized. From the steeple of Dr. Osgood's church the interior of a gambling hall may be seen, where the unsophisticated are taken in and stripped of their earnings. Great city, Springfield; fast men, frail women, and much iniquity doth there abound. Is it not the Sodom of Western Massachusetts?

COTTON DETOURNED.—The Richmond Examiner admits that King Cotton is no longer on its throne, and says:—

"Cotton is not king now. Corn is king; potatoes, hogs, hay, oats, and cattle are sovereign. But the people must not only produce—they must have. Many a man drinks more corn in spirits than he could eat in bread. Millions of bushels of grain are melted down into mean whiskey, while the envoys and draught horses are starving." On "Ways and Means the Enquirer confesses the extremities of the rebels when it says, "the horses that draw our artillery and baggage trains and ambulances are dropping their hoofs off and eating one another's tails off for want of proper food."

LIQUOR DEALERS' LICENSES.—Some persons have supposed that a U. S. license for selling liquor would protect sellers from conviction under State laws against the traffic. Commissioner Boutwell, having been consulted upon this point, has decided that "A license itself, in fact, a mere receipt for the money paid into the United States treasury; it does not protect them from penalties enacted by State laws, nor does it especially legalize the traffic; but it exacts from the dealer in liquor a certain amount of his profits, and, to a certain extent, restrains the sale of liquor by this means."

ATTEMPT TO BURN DOWN A CITY.—An organized attempt was made early on Wednesday morning, last week, to destroy Columbus, Ohio, by fire. Fire was discovered in six or seven different localities of the city, and as the flames spread rapidly, the whole population was soon up and at work. People ran wildly through the streets, and burglars and thieves were busy at their work. A great deal of property was destroyed, including the government stables, with a number of horses and a lot of grain, a bridge on the Little Miami railroad, &c. The fires raged until daylight, when they were finally extinguished.

DEATH OF GEN. SUMNER.—Major Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, one of the bravest and best of our generals, died at Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday, from congestion of the lungs, having been sick but a few days. He had just been appointed to supersede Gen. Curtis in Arkansas. Gen. Sumner leaves a family at Syracuse. Two of his daughters married Southern gentlemen who are now in the rebel army. His death at this time is a great misfortune to the country.

DEATH OF A SOUTH CAROLINA PATRIOT.—James L. Pettigrew, a lawyer of Charleston, S. C., died on the 10th inst. He opposed secession to the last, and remained a Union man up to the time of his death. He opposed nullification in 1830 and 1832. His advanced age and the universal respect shown him saved him from violence, while other Union men were maltreated and driven out of the country.

IN TROUBLE.—The London Illustrated News appears to be troubled about Mr. and Mrs. Tom Thumber. According to that authority, the latter is 21 inches high, and is a granddaughter of the General Warren killed at Bunker Hill. This is a specimen of the Lilliputian criticism on American affairs which painfully characterizes the News.

LIBERIA.—The treaty between the United States and Liberia is officially promulgated. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship and reciprocal freedom of commerce between the contracting parties, and they bind themselves to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nations, including the full protection of persons and properties.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Two succeeding legislatures having adopted an amendment to the Constitution, by which the "Two Years Amendment," as it is called, is annulled, on the sixth day of April next the question of its adoption is to be voted upon by the people.

PREFERS TO GIVE BALLS.—The defenders of Vicksburg lately invited Gen. Grant and some of his officers to a ball in that town. The General politely declined the polite invitation, as he prefers giving balls to the enemy.

PROMPT OF AN ADJOURNMENT.—A committee of the legislature, appointed to look into the business of the session, have reported that the same may be brought to a close by the 16th of April.

A "VIDDEN" THE CAUSE OF IT.—It is said that gossip in Richmond intimates that the wives of a charming rebel widow had something to do with the loss of the Queen of the West.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

STARVATION is a worse enemy than bullets or bayonets, and the former sometimes accomplishes more than the latter. The rebels begin to realize this truth in the prospect of a famine, and the Richmond Enquirer urges that no person in that delightful confederacy should consume more than one-quarter of a pound of meat daily, and that two meals a day ought to suffice while the shortness of provisions continues. The same paper intimates that care should be taken of the mules and horses, for it may be necessary to use them for meat when cattle give out. In view of this state of things our navy and armies have only to shut off blockade running by sea and land, divide the confederacy by opening the Mississippi, and our misguided neighbors in rebellion will be subjugated without any more battles.

—Spring, beautiful with mud, is fairly upon us. Blue birds have not yet come, but blue days have to those who are waiting for a revival of business. March is usually a dull month, if not a muddy one. P. S.—The first blue bird was heard and seen on Friday morning.

—The success of the five-twenty government bonds is so great that the secretary of the treasury will not put a loan into the market at present.

—Judge Black, who recently argued the great Almeden silver mine case, won a pile of silver in doing so, charging his client \$20,000 for the job.

—Laborer's strikes are the order of the day in our cities. In some instances they succeed in getting higher wages, and in some they don't.

—The Californians are making defensive preparations. Their coast would be exposed if a gang-should be a foreign war.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, representative in Congress from the ninth district of Indiana, has sent his share of the mileage plunder to the sick and wounded soldiers. That reminds us of a professed Christian who cheated a neighbor out of \$30, and gave it to a missionary society.

—A judge has been arrested in Indiana for aiding deserters. He is a bad judge of his duty.

—The Mexicans have hanged thirty-seven persons, near Tampico, who had served the French. Served them right.

—Somebody has dreamed several times that the country will see peace before long, but that peace will undoubtedly consist of such stuff as dreams are made of.

—The old National theatre of Boston, once prosperous, but not bearing an enviable reputation of late years, was destroyed by fire Monday night.

—The first true merit to befriend—His praise is lost who waits till all is over.

—During a recent severe thunder shower in Maryland, a slave in Anne Arundel county was killed by lightning, and another slave badly injured.

—A man named Warner, at Port Plains, N. Y., has been arrested for making counterfeit cents.

—Senator Foote, of Vermont, refused to take third mileage. "That's a nice man."

—There are eight Monitor iron-clads at Port Royal, waiting to hammer the forts of Charleston.

—Counterfeit fives on the Bridgeport Bank, Ct., are in circulation.

—Cotton is arriving from England and France to New York, which seems to argue that the article is worth more here than in Europe.

A BUTTE.—Theodore C. Rand, of Windham, Vt., took a girl from a charitable institution, and abused her so cruelly that he has been prosecuted and the girl taken from his charge. He would whip her with a raw hide till the blood ran down her body, then plunge her, naked, through the ice, into a watering trough. He compelled her to drink urine, and otherwise abused her so shamefully that her body and limbs were cut, bruised, and swollen as hard as a stone. Her toes were raw from the effects of freezing, and her fingers covered with blood blisters. This little sufferer was only eleven years old. Hanging is too good for such a man.

GREAT FIRE AT SOUTH BROOKFIELD.—At 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in J. H. Roger's store, at South Brookfield, which destroyed that building, a large boot and shoe factory belonging to Mossman & Turchill, the dwelling house and barn of E. Kimball, and three other barns, the whole loss being about \$50,000. Mr. Roger's loss is \$15,000; insured for \$8,000. Two clerks in the store barely escaped with their lives.

Mossman & Turchill lost \$20,000, and are insured for \$10,000.

AFRAID OF A FAMINE.—The Confeds are seriously alarmed in view of threatened famine. The Richmond Dispatch says, "Flour continues to go up, notwithstanding there is a vast amount in the interior, detained there in the first instance by a lack of transportation, and second by the inability to impressment on its way to market."

A SECESSION PLOT FRUSTRATED.—A fast schooner was boarded in San Francisco harbor on Sunday by the United States authorities and detained as a privateer. About twenty secessionists were found on board well armed, together with six brass Dahlgren guns, with carriages suitable for use on shipboard. Correspondence found on the persons of the prisoners will lead to other arrests.

GOLD has got down to 1394 and the markets begin to feel the effects of this decline. Cotton goods and all kinds of dry goods are coming down. Groceries and provisions are leaning the same way. Nobody but speculators will feel sorry.

FLOOD AT ALBANY.—The late freshet has flooded the lower portion of Albany, the docks and piers being ten feet under water. At the latest accounts the river was still rising.

FAT AS PROS.—A correspondent with the army of Gen. Hooker says that "the men are as fat as pigs, from the way they have been fed this winter."

A GOOD MOVEMENT.—The women of Madison, Wisconsin, have formed a Union League, in order that they may afford "more efficient moral and material aid to our brave army."

BUTTER.—Butter is selling in Cincinnati at forty cents per pound. In Central New Jersey, butter of the best quality commands only twenty cents per pound.

FAST DAY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Thursday, the 16th of April, has been designated by the Governor as a day of public fast.

Subscriptions to the Atlantic Cable project have reached \$1,600,000.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

THREE RIVERS.—Lewis Rand, of Three Rivers, caught a four pound pickerel out of the pond at that place, the other day.

RE-APPOINTED.—Gilbert A. Smith, of South Hadley, has been re-appointed an inspector of the Monson State Almshouse.

MUD.—Mud is a local item this week. It can be found everywhere, and "sticketh closer than a brother."

SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3.—At a school meeting in this district, on Friday evening, last week, D. Granger was chosen prudential committee and G. M. Stacey clerk.

TO MONEY LENDERS.—The town of Palmer wants to borrow \$5000 and would prefer to patronize home capitalists. For further particulars inquire of the town clerk.

SPRING GOODS.—Persons looking for new spring goods should read M. W. French's advertisement. He has got the goods, and offers them at low prices.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.—Ira Walker, formerly of Monson, and a nephew of E. L. Walker of that place, was instantly killed Feb. 1st by an explosion on board the steamboat Union, in China. He was 38 years of age.

A POWERFUL RAIN on Wednesday night swept away the snow and raised the streams to high water mark. A succession of thunder showers, with vivid lightning, occurred in the early part of the evening.

ALMOST A FIRE.—The house of Widow Brakenridge, in the eastern vicinity of this village, caught fire from a stove pipe a few mornings ago, and, but for an early discovery, the house would have been destroyed.

BEATEN.—The lamb of Mr. Knox, noticed last week, is beaten by one furnished by a sheep belonging to Edward Ashworth, of this town. The lamb, at birth, weighed 154 lbs., and gained a pound a day for the next four days.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—At our recent town meeting, the selectmen allowed voters to deposit two ballots in one box, which is a criminal offence, the penalty being \$100 for every man so voting. It is quite a "gosh" that about one hundred voters are liable to this penalty.

POLICE.—Patrick and Ellen Henerbury, two paupers who had absconded from the State Almshouse, broke into the barn of Geo. Moores at Three Rivers on Tuesday night to obtain lodgings, for which offence they were arrested and taken before Justice Collins, who sentenced them to the House of Correction for one month.

HORSE TAMING.—Rockwell & Hurlburt have been instructing our horsemen in the business of taming vicious horses, the present week. On Monday and Tuesday, a pet horse was driven through our streets, without harness, bridle, or reins, drawing a wagon attached simply by a girl. One or two unbroken colts were made perfectly docile by their treatment. They have been giving lessons, at \$3 per head, to quite a number of our citizens.

HARRINGTON TUESDAY NIGHT.—This celebrated Boston ventriloquist, who is now giving a series of farewell exhibitions throughout the State, will appear at the Antique Hall next Tuesday evening, making his adieu to our citizens on that date. Need we do more than call attention to his exhibition, which for over a quarter of a century has been "approved by the press and endorsed by the entire public?" He appears at Warren Monday, and at Belchertown Wednesday, probably.

SMALL ITEMS.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, surgeon of the 13th regiment, is home on a furlough.

—Dr. Samuel Shaw, who has had charge of a hospital at Alexandria, is also at home.

It was Daniel Glover's little boy, and not Daniel Glaster's girl, who was burned to death at Thorndike last week. A stream of water a little smaller than the Connecticut rushes down Thorndike street into Mair at every thaw and freshet in winter time. Somebody suggests that the water should be dammed above these streets, and kept for future use. As it runs now it is pretty thoroughly damned in the streets by those who have to ford it. There has neither been a case of small pox or varioloid in this town for a fortnight, and no new cases are expected to occur.

THE SMALL POX IN PALMER.—Mr. Editor:—On account of false reports that have been circulated in this village and elsewhere, an explanation seems necessary, and I beg leave to make a plain statement of facts. In the first place I would say that I am prepared to prove by the best medical authorities that there has been no sign or symptom of small pox or varioloid since the death of Mr. Strong, on the 28th of February last. A young lady, a member of my family, having been troubled for a long time with nervous headache, and having rather worse, requested me on the morning of March 9th, to call her physician. In the afternoon he came, and after an examination pronounced it varioloid, and advised my wife to remove all such articles as she could dispense with, and to send furniture as she could dispense with, and to send neighbors that it was not a case of varioloid, and a man living near by, who has had considerable experience in that disease, came over and looked at it, and said there was no sign of varioloid. As I was anxious to have the case decided, and unwilling to suffer the inconvenience of being excluded from all intercourse with society, I was at last induced to get two physicians, Dr. Davis from Three Rivers, and Dr. Witter from Brimfield, both of whom pronounced the slight eruption on the skin the result of vaccination, and that there was no sign of varioloid. Mrs. Strong also wishes to say that there has been no disease in her house since the death of her husband, and that the effects of vaccination working in the arm, thus the simple truth of the whole matter, and for that fact the story of small pox in Palmer might have been kept going, I send you this communication. Some person is responsible for the damage that has been sustained.

SILVER WEDDING.—A very pleasant affair came off at Thorndike on Friday afternoon, 20th inst., at the house of Jacob Stever, Esq., one of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants. It was the 25th anniversary of his marriage with his estimable lady, the daughter of the late Captain Timothy Ferrell, and, therefore, most properly observed as their silver wedding.

TREXMAN GRIEWOLD.

propitious, all the circumstances highly favorable, and the old, hospitable, now renovated, mansion smiling as twenty five years before. About two o'clock, the invited guests began to assemble, bearing in their hands the shining memorials of their esteem for those whose hospitality they came to share, and with whom they would renew their pledges of an early, ardent, and enduring friendship. The bride and bridegroom of a quarter of a century, although some lines of silver were woven in their hair, yet seemed, to their friends, almost as youthful, and as happy as "in days of old." A good Providence there had prepared for them a multitude of friends, and, though they had known something of adversity and trial, yet they had experienced the usual amount of prosperity. In the parlor, where the guests were seated, there was spread the table on which appeared the valuable and costly tokens of friendship and affection. The variety of the articles could scarcely have been better than had been known at any time before the gathering. In the precious dining-room another table was spread, laden with a profusion of luxury and beauty—of food, fruits, and flowers—tempting to the taste and pleasing to the eye. Although upwards of a hundred guests were the most ample justice here, yet the abundance seemed scarcely less at the close than at the beginning of the feast.

The following hymn, written for the occasion, was sung, and some excellent songs were made, after which the highly gratified and happy assembly adjourned, to meet again, should a merciful Providence vouchsafe them life and health, at the golden wedding, when twenty-five years more shall have glided away.

We have hastened to the wedding;
Silver bells have called us here;
Happy hearts now join in greeting;
Happy voices melt in sweet refrain;
Years ago, in this same dwelling,
Young hearts beat with love and life;
Hands were clasped, and vows were uttered—
Sweetly sounded—husband, wife.

Years have passed—drops in time's ocean;
Yet God's love, in shining through,
Paints a rainbow in the future;
Keeps his promise clear and true;
Looking back, that other wedding
Brings up faces vanished long;
But there's other bright eyes beaming—
Our voices swell the wedding song.

Joys have rushed from life's pure fountain—
Filled this circle with delight;
And these hearts have beat with sorrow—
Friends have vanished out of sight.
Many's hand, in death, has been laid;
How they beeked from our high;
Her sweet voice here hushed forever,
Yet she calls on from the sky.

For our absent soldier brother
Comes a bitter, anxious fear
He is fighting for his country;
He is praying for his life.
Soon life's silver cord will break;
But a golden glory bright,
Henceforth, and glides the pathway—
Love and peace are in its light.

RETRA.

QUINTAIN.—It is not often that any town, in one week, is called to sustain such a loss as we have experienced, in the sudden death of two of our oldest and most successful citizens.

Moses Barnes, late of this town, on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., in his usual health, for the purpose of transacting business in a neighboring store; and, while there engaged in conversation, without a single premonition, he fell, and expired once or twice, and ceased to breathe. The invisible bolt descended, singled out its victim from that busy company, changed his countenance in a moment, and sent away his immortal spirit to God who gave it. Soon the intelligence being conveyed to his family, there were tears and anguish which may not be described; but now, they sorrow not as others which have no hope, for the husband and father that is gone is an conqueror over death, and, in their hearts, his memory is preserved as a most valuable legacy. Mr. Barnes was born in Brookfield, where he experienced religion at the age of seventeen; with the first Congregational church, of which he has, for more than forty years, been a worthy member. His age was 64 years. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends in the village of Thorndike, where he resided, and in the house of Thorndike, where he loved to perform his religious vows.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

During the funeral exercises of Mr. Barnes, on the 18th inst., Dea. Wilson Foster, a member of the same church and one of its aging deacons, closed his eyes in peace, ceased from his labors, and entered into rest. His funeral was attended on the following Saturday afternoon, and a discourse preached from the text, Lev. 14:13—"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, and their works do follow them." That he has died in the Lord, we have, perhaps, as good evidence as can be afforded. As the final hour approached, he continued perfectly calm and collected, without any exhibition of fear or even anxious solicitude. Though his body was weak and exhausted by disease, yet he retained all his mental vigor, and conversed freely with his family till a few moments before the vital spark fled. He was born in the town of Southwick, Mass., where he was married, and now I will not fear. How much was his language like that of the patriarch of old—"I will fear no evil, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death." Deacon Foster died as he had lived for many years; and, for all, or nearly all, die very much as they have lived? He was born in the town of Brookfield, in the year 1776, only a few days after the declaration of American independence. He was a native of the old world, when the British colonies were struggling for a separate and independent existence; and has died in time of war, when these States are struggling to maintain their existence, against the foulest and most formidable conspiracy that has ever been organized in this lower world. He was therefore, nearly 87 years old. Notwithstanding his age and infirmities—though his infirmities, near the last of his life, were the condition of our country, and prayed frequently and fervently that God would give us the victory over our foes. In conversing, in his last sickness, about the objects of his anxiety, for a long time, had been—first, about his family, that they might be truly the friends and followers of Christ; then, the church of his espousal—that little stricken church—dearly loved, his country. All then, his town, his church, his country, and, in an unusual manner, had been made subjects of prayer. "But," said he, "I am done; I will allow myself no more painful solicitude." He became a member of the church in Palmer 44 years ago, and has been one of its acting, and it may be added, active, deacons for 42 years. In that time, he has been a most faithful and instrumental in the building of the church edifice in this religious society, as well as in town, in all of which he has been a prominent actor. He was one of the three leading men particularly instrumental in the removal of that village. One of the three, long the venerable and worthy patriarch of the place, Capt. Timothy Ferrell, Esq., one of the founders of two churches in this town. The other one still survives, to express his hearty sympathy with the bereaved and tender his efficient services on this mournful occasion, as the last testimony of respect for his departed associate and friend. The monument of their benevolence stands, though, one after another, they cease from among men.

The deceased, during his long and useful life, has been a man of excellent spirit, of sound judgment, and a wise counsellor to all who sought his advice. Said a person who has known him well for many years, "I never knew him to say a foolish thing." Deacon Foster possessed more than an ordinary amount of strength of mind, and ready insight and discernment of character; which he has not been slow to use for the honor of his divine master and the interests of the Saviour's kingdom. He also had a heart of benevolence and sympathy, which, with the generous amount of property he possessed, made him a liberal and a happy contributor to every truly worthy object soliciting his aid. This, alone, is sufficient

make his memory blessed, and render his name fragrant in the recollections of such as knew him best. This memory and name of his he has now left, as a precious legacy, to his children and friends, to whom it is of more real value than all other possessions, however ample. For the sake of their honored father and friend, as well as from a sense of religious duty, they will feel constrained to imitate his virtues and walk as he walked. Thus it is that, when good men rest from their labors, their works do follow them, and they still live, though their bodies sleep in the dust.

New Publications.

Gony's for April has a beautiful engraving of the return of the swallows, in springtime, an innumerable quantity of patterns and designs to aid the ladies in making themselves irresistible, including the double fashion plate. Also the usual excellent stories, miscellany, music, receipts, and valuable information.

THE ATLANTIC is full of good things, not the least among which is an interesting and well written article entitled "No failure for the North." Light literature and sound articles on the topics of the day are pleasantly interspersed, making a choice medley of reading matter.

SAN DOMINGO.—The Spaniards are having trouble in San Domingo, where the black population are in arms against them. This is another proof that the negro is unfit for self-government, for does he not refuse to submit to his "natural master," the white man? Several thousand troops have been sent from Cuba and Puerto Rico to teach the blacks clearer notions of submission than at present are in their benighted minds.

DEATH OF DR. BARR.—The N. Y. Post announces the death at Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday last, of Rev. Dr. Barr, one of the most widely-travelled and accomplished men of the day, and whose name has been for over a generation identified with many of our prominent religious enterprises.

DISMISSED.—The two libel suits recently instituted against the Milford Journal, wherein \$15,000 damages were claimed on account of an article published in its columns supposed to reflect upon a firm named French, have been withdrawn.

A Bank under Mr. Chase's bank act, has been organized in Norwich, Ct. It will be either named the First National Bank of Connecticut, or the Eagle Bank of Norwich. The subscription to the capital stock is \$100,000.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A puddler at the furnace of Rathbone & Co., in Albany, on Wednesday afternoon, stepped backward into a pan of molten iron, which burned the flesh from his leg almost to the knee, leaving the bones bare.

THE PRESIDENT COMING NORTH.—It is said that the President will soon pay a visit to the Northern cities, that he may personally satisfy himself of the real state of public opinion.

Parson Brownlow says the contemplated rebel invasion of Kentucky, by way of East Tennessee, is a sure thing. The parson ought to know.

FOUND.—The safe robbed from Adams' Express Company last week has been found in a mill race, the gold and treasury notes, amounting to about \$50,000, all gone.

COLORED MEN IN OFFICE.—At the Middleboro town meeting, last Monday, three colored citizens were elected to the important offices of Field Drivers and Fence Viewers.

FAST.—The governor's state fast occurs next Thursday.

Special Notices.

Volunteers for the army should not leave the city until supplied with Hallway's Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small pox, fevers, and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.

And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once.

Beware of Counterfeits.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and all the evils which attend the loss of the means of self-care. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 324

Mr. EDITOR.—DEAR SIR.—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, New York.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

A Friend in Need. Try It.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in the practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing, and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. Sold by all Dealers.

Palmer Market.
Flour \$3.50 a 100 lb. Butter per lb. 25
Eggs per bush 1.00 Lard 15
Corn 1.00 Cheese 15
Oats .65 Pork by hog 10
Meal per bush 1.40 Beef wholesale 7.00
Feed 2.00 Salt beef retail 14
Salt per bush .75 Salt beef 14
Salt coarse fine, sack .30 Salt pork 12
Feck 3.00 Salt pork 12
Buckwheat per bush 4.00 Hams 14
Potatoes per bush .60 Tripe 10
Apples per bush .25 Sausages 10
Beans per bush 2.50 Turkeys & chickens 10
Eggs per doz .20 Wood per cord 3.00 a 100

Brighton Market.
Receipts 750 hives, 30 stores, 2000 sheep and lambs, 250 swine; beef was active at an advance of 50c per cwt., extra market beef \$9, first quality \$8.50, second 7.50, third 6.50; mutton 5.75, common 12.25; working oxen 100, 115, 125; 140; yearlings none, two years old 21; 22; three years old 23; 24; sheep and lambs sold quick at a slight advance, prices in lots 4.50; 4.50, extra 5, 5.50; 6, 6.50; 7, 7.50; 8, 8.50; 9, 9.50; 10, 10.50; 11, 11.50; 12, 12.50; 13, 13.50; 14, 14.50; 15, 15.50; 16, 16.50; 17, 17.50; 18, 18.50; 19, 19.50; 20, 20.50; 21, 21.50; 22, 22.50; 23, 23.50; 24, 24.50; 25, 25.50; 26, 26.50; 27, 27.50; 28, 28.50; 29, 29.50; 30, 30.50; 31, 31.50; 32, 32.50; 33, 33.50; 34, 34.50; 35, 35.50; 36, 36.50; 37, 37.50; 38, 38.50; 39, 39.50; 40, 40.50; 41, 41.50; 42, 42.50; 43, 43.50; 44, 44.50; 45, 45.50; 46, 46.50; 47, 47.50; 48, 48.50; 49, 49.50; 50, 50.50; 51, 51.50; 52, 52.50; 53, 53.50; 54, 54.50; 55, 55.50; 56, 56.50; 57, 57.50; 58, 58.50; 59, 59.50; 60, 60.50; 61, 61.50; 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FROM DR. WATTS.—Was the Rev. Dr. Watts a seer, as well as a priest and poet? In his Hymns, Book 1, Hymn 99, he says:—
"Yea, are the hopes that dwell in place
Upon their birth and blood,
Descended from a priest's race,
Their fathers now with God."
"He from the caves of earth and hell
Can take the hardest stones,
And fill the house of ABRAHAM well
With new created sons."

THE DISCOVERY OF NULLIFICATION.—Some twenty years ago, Calhoun, the father of nullification and secession, stood up in the Senate of the United States, and declared the doctrine of equal human rights set forth in the Declaration of the Fathers, to be a "rhetorical flourish," and attempted to refute the assertion therein, that "all men are created equal" in political rights, by plumply denying that men are created at all, but that "babies are born, and men grow from them!" This was the great discovery of the great nullifier.

A HENRICO.—Fernando Wood, late mayor of New York, recently stated in a speech at Stamford, Ct., that "propositions for an armistice or peace were submitted to the President on the 12th of December last, which, had they been accepted, would have terminated the war by the first of April, upon a basis satisfactory to the people North and South." This statement is authoritatively denied, the President knowing nothing of any such proposition. How the Copperheads will lie!

NOT A NEGRO.—The Detroit Tribune states that Faulkner, the author of the late outrages in that city, is not a negro, as has all along been stated. He is a dark-skinned man, with blue eyes and straight hair. He claims to be Spanish and Indian. He has never associated with negroes and has never been claimed by them.

THE PROPRIETY OF LAY REPRESENTATION has for some time been agitated among the Methodists in this country. Preparations are now making for a systematic effort to procure the admission of laymen to the annual conferences.

GOLD IN RICHMOND.—The rebel speculators put gold up from 250 to 300 in a single day. It is not difficult to guess from this fact that the prospects of the Confederacy are getting foggy.

SPRING GOODS.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING together with GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford. A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES.

Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies. Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.

H. T. SMALL & CO.
Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

M. P. KNOWLTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
219 Main Street, opposite Court Square,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Soldiers' Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., procured promptly and at reasonable rates.

SEWING MACHINES.
A NY person desiring to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
By Mail.
25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.

Put up and for sale by
D. R. TYLER,
Feb. 28, 1863. Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—
CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,
A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.
Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & CO.
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
Office and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

A. B. COWAN, Dentist. Of-
fice and residence in Lawrence's
Block, Palmer, Mass.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.
ALBERT BURLINGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNIER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SAVIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AGT.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commercial Bk.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. FOX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

287 E. C. BARR'S 287
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with
All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy,
ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

287 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden
INSURANCE AGENCY!
ARE YOU INSURED?

1. Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses ad-
justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

2. All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.

3. Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$240,000.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$315,000.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.

LIFE INSURANCE!
Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON-FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$200,000.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$475,000.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take especial care that they be
supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and
where the brave soldiers and sailors have neg-
lected to provide themselves with them, no bet-
ter present can be sent them by their friends. They
have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing
friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise
from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspi-
ration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwhole-
some, thus disturbing the healthy action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved
if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken accord-
ing to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these valu-
able Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the Bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It may
seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the re-
laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
move all the acrid humors from the system. This
medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole or-
ganic system, however deranged, while health and
strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing
will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If
treated in any other manner they dry up in one
part to break out in another; whereas this Oint-
ment will remove the humors from the system, and
leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It
will require a little perseverance in bad cases to
insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet,
Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no medicines so safe, sure, and con-
venient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and sucked all
around it, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation. It
will require a little perseverance in bad cases to
insure a lasting cure.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box; the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicines, or vending the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respect-
able Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disease are affixed to each Pot or Box.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables,
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Bernard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK,
Palmer, July 13, 1861.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"
Family Sewing Machine,
WITH ALL THE
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all
Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew any-
thing, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the
making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot
or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gos-
samer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to
perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck,
quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of orna-
mental work. This is not the only Machine that
can fell, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do so
better than any other Machine. The letter "A"
Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great
variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which
is now becoming so popular, is, as its name im-
plies, one that can be folded into a box or case,
which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substan-
tial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.
The cases are of every imaginable design—plain
as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elabo-
rately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk
twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best
quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 5 Albany House Block.
Providence Office - Phoenix Building.
Jan 1.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!
It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-
store grey or diseased hair to its original con-
dition and color; will prevent the Hair from
falling off, and promote a new and healthy
growth; completely eradicates dandruff;
will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is
a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.
Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK,
Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my
head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had
was gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I
should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Resto-
rative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off,
and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles
my head is completely covered with a healthy growth
of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood.
I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent
Hair Restorative, and you may also rest assured of my
personal endorsement. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

PRICE...75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES...\$2.
Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM
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LAZARUS & MORRIS
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MESSRS.

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OPTICIANS & OCULISTS,

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Perfect Spectacles,

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1st. That from the peculiar construction of the
Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the SIGHT,
rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.

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fort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3d. That the material from which the Lenses are
ground is manufactured specially for Optic pur-
poses, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable
to become scratched.

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whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest
Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in
every respect.

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The Agency is not only the largest in New Eng-
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of his large practice, made on twice rejected ap-
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which was decided in his favor by the Commission-
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To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.
A Reverend Gentleman having been restored
to health in a few days, after undergoing all
the usual routine and irregular expensive modes
of treatment without success, considers it his
sacred duty to communicate to his fellow-sufferers
the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of a
post-paid, addressed envelope, he will send (free)
a copy of the prescription used. Direct to
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NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, December 1, 1862,
Trains leave Palmer 7:53 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.,
in connection with trains from Springfield.
Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.,
connecting at Palmer with Western road for Spring-
field and Albany at 11:01, 11:30 A. M., and 6:08
P. M., and in time for trains to Amherst, Wor-
cester and Boston.

Trains connect at Williamstown for Hartford, and
at New London with Stonington, Providence, New
Haven and New York trains and boat for N. Y.
November 29, 1862. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
THE Subscriber has taken the Jewell-
Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in
Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public
an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks,
and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED
At short notice and in a workmanlike man-
ner. Call and see.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860. W. W. HAGAN.

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EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

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The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.

It may be used with the best effect in Billious
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the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheu-
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is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers
by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons
of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents.
Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable
addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in
bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires
water to be poured upon it to produce a delightful
effervescent beverage.

Numerous testimonials from professional and other
gentlemen of the highest standing throughout the
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Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.

JOHN PAINTER, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. FISK. JAS. M. LAUGHLIN.

Shall We Know Each Other?

When we hear the music ringing
Through the bright celestial dome,
When sweet angel voices sing,
Gladly bid us welcome home,
To the land of ancient story,
Where the spirit knows no care,
In the land of light and glory,
"Shall we know each other there?"

When the holy angels meet us,
As we go to join their band,
Shall we know the friends that greet us
In the glorious spirit land?
Shall we see their bright eyes shining
On us as in days of yore?
Shall we feel the soft arms twining
Fondly round us as before?

Yes, my earth-born soul rejoices,
And my weary heart grows light,
For the thrilling angel voices,
And the angel faces bright,
That shall welcome us in Heaven,
Are the loved of long ago,
And to them 'tis kindly given
Their mortal friends to know.

Oh! ye weary, sad and lone ones,
Drop not, faint not by the way;
Ye shall join the loved and lost ones
In the land of perfect day.
Hear strings touched by angel fingers,
Murmur in my raptured ears,
Ever more their sweet tones linger—
"We shall know each other there."

Home after Business Hours.

The road along which the man of business travels in pursuit of competence or wealth is not a macadamized one, nor does it ordinarily lead through pleasant scenes and by the well-springs of delight. On the contrary, it is a rough and rugged path, beset with "wait-a-bit" thorns, and full of pitfalls, which can only be avoided by the watchful care of circumspection. After every day's journey over this worse than a high turnpike road, the traveler needs something more than rest; he requires solace, and he deserves it. He is weary of the dull prose of life, and thirsts for the poetry. Happy is the business man who can find that solace and that poetry at home.

Warm greetings from loving hearts, fond glances from bright eyes, the welcome shouts from children, the many thousand little arrangements for our comfort and enjoyment that silently tell of thoughtful and expectant love, the gentle ministrations that disengage us into an old and easy seat before we are aware of it—these, and like tokens of affection and sympathy, constitute the poetry which reconciles us to the prose of life. Think of this, ye wives and daughters of business men! Think of the toils, the anxieties, the mortifications and wear the fathers undergo to secure for you comfortable homes, and compensate them for their trials by making them happy by their own fireside.

Good Advice on Sundry Subjects.

Never cut a piece out of a newspaper until you have looked on the other side, where perhaps you may find something more valuable than that which you first intended to appropriate.

Never put salt into your soup before you have tasted it. I have known gentlemen very much enraged by doing so.

Never burn your fingers if you can help it. People burn their fingers every day, when they might have escaped if they had been careful.

Don't put your feet upon the table. True, the members of Congress do so, but you are not a member of Congress.

If you form one of a large mixed company, and a diffident stranger enters the room and takes a seat among you, say something to him, even although it be only "Fine evening, sir." Do not let him sit bolt upright, suffering all the apprehensions and agonies of bashfulness, without any relief. Ask how he has been; tell him you know his friend So-and-so—anything that will do to break the icy stiffness in which very decent fellows are sometimes frozen on their debut before a new circle.

The Year of Nines.

The present year, 1863, presents some curious combinations in regard to the figure 9. If you add the two first figures together, thus, 1+8, they equal 9; if you add the last two, 6+3, they equal 9; if you set the first two figures, 18, under 63, and add them together, the result is 81, the figures of which, added together, 8+1=9; if you subtract the first two figures from 63, the remainder is 45, and 4+5=9; if you divide 63 by the 18, the quotient is 3, with 9 remainder; if you multiply all the figures together, 1x8x6x3, the result is 144, the figures of which, 1+4+4=9; if you add all the figures of the year together, the sum is 18, and 1+8=9; if you divide 1863 by 3, the quotient is 621, and 6+2+1=9; if you divide 1863 by 9, the quotient is 207, and 2+0+7=9; if you divide 1863 by 23, the quotient is 81, and 8+1=9; if you divide 1863 by 69, the quotient is 27, and 2+7=9. There are other similar results.—The year 1861 will provide a large variety of similar combinations.

A HEATHEN CUSTOM.—In ancient Sparta there was a law which compelled the youths to rise when an old person approached, to be silent when they spoke, and to yield them the path when they met them. With us, what the law does not enforce, decency should prompt us to perform. Respect for the aged teaches us such a beautiful moral that those who forget to practice it themselves can do no less than applaud it in others.

Mr. Brown called in at a neighbor's and was urged to take supper, which he did, the old lady all the while saying, "I'm afraid, Mr. Brown, you will not make a supper; you have eaten nothing, do eat some more." After he had stepped out, he heard the old lady say to her husband, "Why, I do declare, I should think Mr. Brown had not eaten anything for a month!"

The Return of Spring.

The daughter of the South—the gay enchantress,
Spring,
In crystal shallop comes adown the stream of years;
The hoary monarch—Winter, flees on frosty wing,
Leaving behind a flood of argent melting tears.
Lured by the am'rous kisses of the western wind,
The star-winged violet and the scarlet crocus bell,
With the long streams of sublimated dew,
Peep through the undulating carpet on the dell.
Ambrosial essence throws the peach-bloom on the gale;
And from the bosom of the mossy apple-tree
Comes a rich fragrance on the garden's pale,
Tempting from her hive the slumbering honey bee.
The swallow, swooping, with his twittering bride,
Teems thro' the line along crevices along the wall,
Seeking a place in which his summer nest to hide,
Beneath the ivy-vine's thia emerald shawl.
Ludlow, Mass. L. H. R.

Take the Paper.

John took a paper, and his life
Was happier than a king's;
His children bright could read and write,
On talk of men and things.
His brother took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down upon his crown,
And killed him as it should.
Had he been reading of the news,
At home, like neighbor Jim—
I'll bet a cent that accident
Would not have happened him.

BEETHOVEN AND HIS PLAYING.

FROM RUSSELL'S TOUR IN GERMANY.

Beethoven is the most celebrated of the living composers in Vienna; and, in certain departments, the foremost of his day. Though not an old man, he is lost to society, in consequence of his extreme deafness, which has rendered him almost unsocial. The neglect of his person which he exhibits gives him a somewhat wild appearance. His features are strong and prominent; his eye is full of rude energy; his hair, which neither comb nor scissors seem to have visited for years, overhangs his broad brow in a quantity and confusion to which only the snakes round Gorgon's head offer a parallel. His general behavior does not ill accord with the unpromising exterior. Except when he is among his chosen friends, kindness or affability are not among his characteristics. The total loss of hearing has deprived him of all the pleasure which society can give, and, perhaps, soured his temper. He used to frequent a particular cellar, where he spent the evening in a corner, beyond the reach of the chattering and dissipation of a public room, drinking wine and beer, eating cheese and red herring, and studying the newspapers. One evening, a person took a seat near him whose countenance did not please him. He looked hard at the stranger and spat on the floor, as if he had seen a toad; then glanced at the newspaper; then again at the intruder, and spit again; his hair bristling gradually into more shaggy tangles, till he closed the alterations of spitting and staring by fairly exclaiming, "What a scoundrelly phiz!" and rushing out of the room. Even among his oldest friends, he must be humored like a wayward child. He has always a small paper book with him, and what conversation takes place is carried on in writing. In this, too, although it is not lined, he instantly jots down any musical idea which strikes him.—These notes would be utterly unintelligible to another musician, for they have, thus, no comparative value. He alone has, in his own mind, the thread by which he brings out of this labyrinth of dots and circles the richest and most astounding harmonies. The moment he is seated at the piano he is, evidently, unconscious that there is anything in existence but himself and his instrument; and, considering how very deaf he is, it does not seem possible that he should hear all he plays. Accordingly, when he plays very piano, he often does not bring out a single note. He hears it, himself, in the "mind's ear." While his eye and the almost imperceptible motion of his fingers show that he is following out the strain in his own soul, through all its dying gradations, the instrument is, actually, as dumb as the musician is deaf.

I have heard him play, but to bring him so far required some management, so great is his horror of being anything like exhibited. Had he been plainly asked to do the company that favor, he would have flatly refused. He had to be cheated into it. Every person left the room except Beethoven and the master of the house, one of his most intimate acquaintances. These two carried on a conversation, in the paper book, about bank stock. The gentleman, as if by chance, struck the keys of the open piano beside which they were sitting, gradually began to run over one of Beethoven's own compositions, made a thousand errors, and, speedily, blundered one passage so thoroughly that the composer descended to stretch out his hand and put him right. It was enough; the hand was on the piano. His companion immediately left him, on some pretext, and joined the rest of the company, who, in the next room, from which they could see and hear everything, were patiently waiting the issue of this tiresome conjuration. Beethoven, left alone, seated himself at the piano. At first, he on struck, now and then, a few hurried and interrupted notes, as if afraid of being detected in a crime; but, gradually, he forgot everything else, and ran on during half an hour in a phantasy, in a style extremely varied and marked above all by the most abrupt transitions. The amateurs were entraptured. To the uninitiated it was more interesting to observe how the music of the man's soul passed over his countenance. He seemed to feel the bold, the commanding and the impetuous more than what is soothing and gentle. The muscles of the face swell and his veins start out. The wild eye rolls doubly wild, the mouth quivers, and Beethoven looks like a wizard overpowered by the demons whom he himself has called up.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—An English house doing an extensive business in this country, has just given evidence of its confidence in the character of our government securities. In change, its agent in New York has been instructed to invest about \$75,000 in United States six per cents.

Notable Events.

The dark day was on the 19th of May, 1780. Where I then resided the darkness at eleven o'clock was so great that a candle was lighted and placed on the table, the fowls went to roost, and the sheep all huddled around in a circle with their heads inward.—The grass, to look at it through the window, seemed of a yellow green, the same as to look through smoked glass upon green grass. I well remember that the gentleman of the house read the following scripture by the candle to his numerous family: "The sun shall be turned into darkness and the moon into blood before the great and notable day of the Lord's coming." The darkness was so great in the night time that it was said by one Doctor Blackington, who had resided near the north part of Rhode, and who had occasion to be out among sick patients that night, that he could not see his white handkerchief placed before his eyes. The darkness was so thick that it could be felt.

The year 1780 was celebrated for its many northern lights; they covered the whole horizon over; they would flash like lightning and fill the air with the smell of sulphur. The lights were so red that the flashes would bring warmth against the face.

The great snow fall was in December, 1779, or January, 1780. It snowed seven days; the snow was estimated to be about four feet deep on the level, and drifts from eight to ten feet high. The snow came moist and coarse, and it was so cold that it congealed very hard.

The people traveled over stone walls with their teams. It is said to be a fact that for thirty days the snow did not melt from the eaves on the sunny side. The banks were so high that the sheep were buried up in them, and there remained forty days, until they were found by their air holes and dug out alive.

The same year the whole Narragansett Bay was frozen over so thick and hard that the late Hon. John Brown passed from Providence on the river of ice to Newport and back, and I believe some went on skating parties the whole range. Gen. Win. Valentine sleighed wood from Fall River to Newport on the ice, through Bristol Ferry.

The people of Newport burnt their furniture to keep themselves from freezing. The British army had left the island of Rhode Island in November, 1779, and stripped the people of all their valuables. In a manner, the years 1779 and 1780 were the hardest winters known for a century past.

The weather was so severe in the winter of 1780 that many people were frozen to death. A man went from Attleborough, Mass., with a load of hoops to Boston, was caught in a great storm, and returning home, was frozen to death when off Boston Neck. His ox team was frozen to death, and the oxen were found standing on their feet as the snow was deep enough to support them.—*Recollections of Other Days.*

How a Politician Got a Wife.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following:—

Quite a sharp business transaction in a marital way has been done here, if report is true, by one of our successful and most unscrupulous politicians. Having some money, he wanted a wife from a strata in society a little above what he was accustomed to move in, so he sought the hand of one of the fair damsels of Gotham. As his political prospects were quite high, he was referred to "Pa." The old man, with mercantile frankness, laid his child at the disposal of the seeker on condition that he would give his daughter \$100,000, secured on real estate. The man in want of a wife was both able and willing to do so. The matter was thus settled, and the wedding preparations went onward. An elegant house in an aristocratic locality was taken, and the good bargain of the fair one was the theme of general comment. As the hour drew near when the happy pair were to be made one, the father hinted that the little mercantile transaction preliminary to the marriage should be attended to. "Oh! yes—oh! certainly—certainly," the bland politician said. But it was not till the afternoon of the bridal day that the proper papers, in due form, were laid before the gratified papa. So the wedding ran along, an account of which gratified New York and produced a sensation that lasted two days. Upon subsequent examination it was found that on the same day, bearing date with the marriage settlement, a mortgage on that same property, duly recorded before the delivery of the said \$100,000 to the bride, was made, conveying the said property to a near and sharp relative for \$95,000, leaving the girl with a settlement of \$5000.

A Pious Prayer.

In a speech at Birmingham, England, Mr. Bright apologized for the quality of Indian cotton. He admitted, however, that it was very bad for the workmen, and illustrated their distaste by a story, which will offend only those who think that men should never pray for the bread they need:—"The other day, while a Methodist minister was supplicating the Supreme Being, at a prayer meeting, and asking, among other things, for a supply of cotton for the famishing operatives, one man, with a keen sense of what he had suffered, interposed the ejaculation, 'Yes, Lord, but not Surat!' This man was honest, nearly as honest as the old man who, falling over a bridge, prayed God would protect him, 'and quickly, for there is no time to spare!'"

Warfare in the days of Cesar was no mere child's play. In nine years he had conquered three hundred tribes, eight hundred cities, slain a million men, and taken prisoners another million. After he became master of the world, he entertained the whole Roman populace at twenty-three thousand tables furnished with every luxury.

Dispatches from Toronto speak of the arrival in Canada of a number of renegade Americans who have fled to British territory to avoid the draft.

The captured steamer Bermuda, which can steam fifteen miles an hour, will soon be converted into an efficient man-of-war and sent after the Albatross.

Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of it, but is good natured enough if you meet it like a man.

THE WANDERING JEW.

A HEBREW LEGEND.

A Polish Jew, one Abraham Kalisch, having come to London to gain his livelihood as a peddler, and by begging from his wealthier brethren, was once assailed, on passing London bridge, by a Christian, whom his long reddish beard seemed to displease, and who, after some abuse in words, violently pulled the said beard. The crowd that quickly gathered, pitying the poor, inoffensive Jew, laid hold of the assailant and delivered him over to the police. He was prosecuted in due course, and sentenced to pay to Abraham Kalisch the sum of thirty pounds damages. As soon as Abraham Kalisch had the thirty pounds in his pocket, and some ten pounds besides, previously earned by "trade," he returned to Poland, and made his reappearance in his native town as a wealthy man, the owner of forty pounds—more than six hundred florins! Scorning the wretched life of a peddler, he now opened a shop with a glass front, and stocked it well with old clothes and even some new ones, besides boots and ribbons.—He thus became the envy and pride of the community. All people were at a loss to understand how Abraham Kalisch, in so short a time, had become so rich in London; nor did Abraham Kalisch, ever, by word or hint, betray his secret, until one evening, when Leib Chasid, an old friend of his, and with a reddish beard like his own, seated with him at the fireside, said:

"Abraham Kalisch, may you live long!—Have you any idea of returning to London?"

"Leib Chasid, I have not," replied Abraham Kalisch.

"As true as God lives?"

"As true as God lives?"

"Well, then, Abraham, why will you withhold from a brother the secret by which you made your fortune in that city? You left this country a poor, ragged youth, and God Almighty sent you back as the wealthy Abraham Kalisch! Do you think the Lord performs such things for the benefit of a single individual alone, and not for your starving brethren? May you live long; but would you appear before His throne with the responsibility of having left in misery a brother, whom a word from your lips could have made happy? Would you? May envy be far from your soul; but by your silence you will incur the suspicion of envying a brother the chance of becoming as happy and wealthy as yourself. Now, in His holy name, I conjure thee, brother, to entrust me with the secret, and I promise never to return to this town, and never to set up shop in competition with thee."

Abraham Kalisch replied: "Who can see the ways of God? They are mysterious, and it is a mystery how I became rich; but, as true as God lives, I will tell you all about it."

"Well, I am listening, brother; my heart stands still with anxiety."

"Now, Leib Chasid, suppose you go to London, and, when there, you ask for a bridge called London Bridge. You walk upon that bridge, when there will come a man, who will curse you and pull your beard, upon which this man will pay you thirty pieces of gold. That is all."

The same evening, Leib Chasid left for London. Although many, many years have elapsed since then, he still walks up and down London Bridge, and, at midnight, on passing along the bridge, you meet a man in a black robe (caltan), and with a long reddish beard, who whispers to you: "Zupf mer" (Pull my beard); it is Leib Chasid.

A Genuine "Lady."

The following incident was observed on the cars, by a gentleman, while on his way east to Pittsburgh, Pa. Our lady readers will not need to have the moral appended. On one side was a pale soldier, wan and weak, returning, as it proved, from service in Arkansas, to be nursed by his mother, near Pittsburgh, whose only son he was. At Wellsville, most of the passengers carried food along and ate it in the cars; but none offered anything to the soldier, who, either too weak to walk or not having money to spare, sat still, silent, and alone. As the train was about starting, two middle-aged ladies came in, and, opening a basket, began to eat a hountiful lunch. From their conversation, they appeared to be from New England. They were richly dressed, and, judging them to be aristocratic, the writer was not favorably impressed with them. After a little while, one of them, casting her eye forward, saw the soldier. She stopped eating, and, whispering a moment to her companion, who nodded assent, she went forward and conversed pleasantly with the soldier, and returned for her basket, from which she supplied him liberally with the best it contained. After eating the remnants in the basket herself, she sat down by his side and talked pleasantly with him most of the way to Pittsburgh. The writer conceived there were few drier eyes among those who saw what had passed. Was not that woman one of the true aristocracy?—Whether the needed food or the kind manner and conversation of the lady was most refreshing to the long time homeless patriot, or whether both were not equally so, we leave the reader to decide.

Best Time to Sleep.

Two colonels in the French army had a dispute whether it was most safe to march in the heat of the day or at evening. To ascertain this point, they got permission from the commanding officer to put their respective plans into execution. Accordingly, the one, with his division, marched during the day, although it was in the heat of summer, and rested all night; the other slept in the day, and marched during the evening and part of the night. The result was, that the first performed a journey of six hundred miles without losing a single man or horse, while the latter lost most of his horses and some of his men.

Twice Killed.—Some of the journals are killing General Haynau, and burying him under any amount of hard words. They must have raised him for the purpose, for the poor man has been in his grave these ten years, he having died early in 1853.

A writer on natural history gives the following definition of a ram: "A ram is an animal whose butt is on the wrong end of him."

A Terrible Execution.

The first execution at Constantinople, since the accession of the present Sultan, took place recently. The case was quite a peculiar one, as described in the Levant Herald of Feb. 4:

The culprit was condemned to death nearly six weeks ago, since which no effort of the police could find an executioner, till, on Saturday last, after hard bargaining, the services of a gipsy were secured. The fellow asked 1000p. for the job, and the minister of police offered 500p. After much haggling, the contracting parties split the difference, and 750p. were paid over to the Zingari Calcraft. No notice of his fate had been given to the murderer, and when, at sunrise on Monday morning, he was roused out of his cell at the Zaptieh, he was told that he was to be sent forth on board a steamer for Trebizond. Accordingly, he was marched down toward the bridge, between a couple of policemen. On coming within sight of the bridge, he saw a strong picket of policemen drawn up, and, rising slightly above their heads, the rude galls of three upright poles and a transverse. He then struggled violently, and had to be dragged by main force to the gallows' foot. There he asked time to say his *namaz* (prayer), but the gipsy finisher of the law, considering that he had had a clear six weeks for devotion, refused the grace; and, while a couple of policemen held him down, threw his waist-belt round the wretch's neck, and strangled him into insensibility as he lay. He then looped a rope round the neck of his victim, and, hauling him up with this to the cross-beam of the gallows, tugged at his legs till the work of death was done. The body remained dangling within a foot of the ground for several hours, in charge of a solitary policeman, when it was cut down and huddled away in a bag for dishonored burial outside the walls. When the execution took place, there was not a dozen of people present besides the police, nor did a score, at any one time, later in the morning, stop to look at the apparatus of death and its ghastly freight.

The Wind a Musician.

The wind is a musician! We extend a silken thread in the crevice of a window, and the wind finds it and sings over it, and goes up and down the scale upon it, and poor Pagini must go elsewhere for honor, for lo! the wind is performing on a single string. It tries almost everything upon earth, to see if there is music in it; it persuades a tone out of the great bell in the tower, when the sexton is at home asleep; it makes a mournful harp of the giant pines; and it does not disdain to try what sort of a whistle can be made of the humblest chimney in the world. How it will play upon a great tree, till every leaf thrills with the note in it, and wind up the river that runs at its base, for a sort of running accompaniment. And what a melody it sings when it gives a concert with a full choir of the waves of the sea, and performs an anthem between the two worlds, and goes up, perhaps, to the stars, that love music most and sang it first. Then, how fondly it haunts old houses—moaning under the eaves, singing in the halls, opening old doors without fingers, and sighing a measure of some sad old song around the fireless and deserted hearth.

A Horrible Freak of Insanity.

On Tuesday, a New York coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body of John Nell, a lad three years of age, who had been brought to death by his mother. It was first known that she had burned deceased from the fact that his sister told his father so.—Upon questioning the mother, she admitted that she had committed the deed, because she did not think the child hers, and burned it to find out. The woman testified herself that she believed the child was a fairy, and she wanted to know about it. She had heard, in the old country, about burning them to ascertain what they were. She thought she would put it upon a hot shovel, and if it was a fairy it would fly away, and if it was not it would stay. She heated the shovel red hot and set the child on to it, burning it so badly that it died in about ten days. The coroner, after carefully reviewing the evidence, became convinced of her insanity, and sent her to the Lunatic Asylum.

Curious Spring.

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Tallahassee Floridian tells the following remarkable story:

"While speaking of peace, there is a legend connected with a spring near Fredericksburg, which I will relate for the benefit of the curious. According to tradition, this spring was discovered running three months before the Revolutionary War. Three months before a treaty of peace, it dried up and ceased to run. It commenced running again three months before the war of 1812, and, three months before its close, as in the Revolutionary War, it again dried up; and so with the Mexican war. Three months before the fall of Fort Sumter, it again commenced running, and, a short time since, dried up. I give as my authority for this an aged man who was born and is living near the spring, and who has considerable property and offers to bet it all that we shall have peace in three months from the drying up of the spring."

Idaho.

The new territory of Idaho comprises portions of Eastern Oregon and of Western Dakota. It has a dry climate, mild and healthful. Gold is abundant and easily mined, and mines opened last year are said to yield larger amounts than the best in California. Other metals of extraordinary purity are found, and coal of good quality has been mined. In extent, Idaho is larger than New England.—With all its advantages and natural wealth, what visionary dreams may not become historical facts, in the future, if this Territory shall be occupied by men of intelligence, industry, and integrity, like those who have made New England what it is, a capital of granite and ice.

Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and clear conscience bring happiness; not riches or circumstances can ever do it.

Joseph Brown, colored, died at Easton, Md., recently, aged 110 years.

Farming for Old Age.

Every one with his eyes open has seen many men, farmers and others, make great mistakes in "retiring" early from business.—After one has spent the best of his days in active employment, it is quite unnatural for him to suspend all work, fold his hands, and sit down idle. The fancied pleasure flies from him; he was never so miserable before. How much better is it to retire slowly, to give up labor and care by degrees, and never to give them up entirely. Activity, physical and mental, is necessary to keep one's faculties bright and in a healthy condition. To the farmer, especially, we would say, prepare for old age by degrees. If your farm is large, lay off a portion of it for fruit culture. Plant an orchard of the choicest varieties of apples, pears, plums, cherries, and peaches. If a good proportion of the apples are fall and winter sorts, they will always be marketable, and will yield a handsome income with very little labor. Plant, also, a vineyard. The care of it will furnish pleasant occupation for an old gentleman, and the grapes and wine yield considerable income. This point deserves more consideration than it commonly receives. The profits of a farm are never too large, even after the hard labor of one's prime has been applied to it; but one cannot expect to plow and hoe, and hoe and plow, forever. Why, then, should we not put our farms into such a condition that, when our limbs become stiffened by age, our lands, will yield us nearly the same income with less work? That a large and well selected fruit orchard will do this, no intelligent person will deny. A fruit tree, when young, costs but a trifle; it occupies but little space; does not exclude hoes or crops or grass; and, when grown to maturity, yields an annual income of from \$15 to \$40; besides the orchard and vineyard, let the old man have his garden. In this way, he will have enough to do, and yet not be oppressed with care and labor. Committing the larger part of the farm to his grown-up sons, he can give them the benefit of his experience, while both parties will rejoice in their prosperity and their independence.

Swapping Wives.

The following passage, describing a trade between two of the poor white chivalry of Secession, is taken from Rev. Mr. Aughey's "Iron Furnace; or Slavery and Secession":—

Two of these semi-savages had resolved to remove to the West, in hope of bettering their conditions. One wished to remove to Arkansas, the other to Texas. The wife of the former wished to go to Texas, that of the latter to Arkansas. The husbands' were desirous of gratifying their spouses, but could devise no plan that seemed likely to prove satisfactory, till one day when hunting, finding game scarce, they sat down on a log, when the following dialogue took place:—

"Kit, I'm sort o' pestered about Dillie.—She swears to Rackensack she'll go, and no other else. I always had a hankerin' arter Texas. Plague take Rackensack, I say! Ef a man war thar, the ager and the nirkquakes 'd shake him out on it, quicker'n nuttin'."

When a woman's set on a gwine anywhar, they're a gwine. It's jest no use to talk.—I've coaxed Minnie more'n a little to go 'long with me to Arkansas, and the more I coax, the more she won't go."

"Well, Kit, s'posen we swap women?"

"Well, Sam, what trade'll ye gin?"

"Oh! a gentleman's trade, of course."

"Shucks, Sam! S'posen I had a young filly, and you a old mar, ye wouldn't ax an even trade, would ye?"

"No, it'd be too hard. I tell yer what I'll do, Kit. Here's a shot gun thar's wuth ten dollars ef it's wuth a red. I'll give it and that ar bar skin hangin' on the side of my shanty, to boot, and call it a trade."

"Nuff said, ef the women's agreed."

Home they went, and stated the case to the women, who, after due deliberation, acceded to the proposition, having also made a satisfactory arrangement about the children, and they all went on their way rejoicing, to their respective destinations in that

Is Salt Beneficial to Trees?

The following is what experienced cultivators said at the Fruit Growers' Society in Western New York, recently:—

Geo. Ellwanger said he had applied salt to pear and plum trees, and found it produced a wonderful effect; would apply six or eight barrels to the acre; would use as much as a peck for a large tree, as large as a large apple tree; used it in February; puts enough on to make the ground white. Charles Downing thought salt good for all vegetation, but it would do no good in killing insects. W. P. Townsend had used salt for many years, with the best result, for quince trees. Dr. Sylvester said there was a limit to the use of salt; it must not be used in excessive quantities.

Beauty of a Blush.

Goethe was with a mother and her daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter! That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of gold or pearls. These may be hung on the neck of any woman, but those are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full-blown rose, besprinkled with the purest dew, is not so beautiful as this child, blushing beneath her parent's displeasure and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

During the past year our mercantile marine has been diminished, from foreign sales, Federal conversion and Confederate captures, by the number of 365 vessels, many of heavy tonnage, and valued in the aggregate at \$6,136,000.

One View of the Subject.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, in condemning the conversion act, says:—"If Cincinnati is called upon for four thousand conscripts, a tax of one million and a quarter upon the city would let us all off."

Don't borrow your neighbor's paper; be independent and take one yourself.

When are soldiers like good fannel? When they don't sbrink.

The taxes just collected for January, in this division, amounted to \$4,793.63, and the total amount collected for the five months ending with January amounts to \$28,000.

MR. EDITOR:—Some few weeks since, I sent you an extract from a letter received from a clergyman in the U. S. service, at Newbern, N. C. After quoting the extract, I suggested that clergyman might see the same to improve thereby, and finally gave a text of scripture for a certain class of would-be great preachers on the text of the coming Sabbath. One of the Leviticals of that school, a discourse from the text and published it in the Journal. I have been waiting for the "three more" spoken of in his "P. S. 24," as the "most sanguine expectation of Observer has not been fully realized." So Mr. "Union" will please give us the "Explanation, Historical, and Running Applications." Do not disappoint us, Mr. "Union." As your first has been so much spiritual benefit to the community, I hope to see the others. I hardly think there is another of the watchmen on the walls of Zion who could have condensed so much of the true spirit of the gospel in so short a discourse. "Union" must have been full of that "twisted" from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruit, without partiality, without hypocrisy. None but the very pink of modesty could have been so mild, so kind, so free from all and every thing offensive. Christ's sermon on the mount must have been his constant study. I understand that, since the publication of the discourse, there is quite a reformation in his society. No doubt, he has read the sermon from the Journal to his people. Undoubtedly, in his praying circle, he refers to that discourse! With how much satisfaction he must think of the discourse when he kneels around the family altar and counts his own and family to God, and asks His blessing to be upon them! When we see him walking the streets, we think his ejaculatory prayer is, that God will bless his published sermon to the spiritual good of his own "dear people," and finally, on the next Sabbath, his communion season, will not that sermon be uppermost in his mind? We think the discourse will be like the prayers of Saints, staying up his hands. All are looking for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the labors of "Union," feeling that his mighty efforts cannot go unrewarded. We have all learned another truth, viz: "A live dog is better than a dead lion." "I still live." More.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM, April 3d.

ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.—Sometime between Sunday and Wednesday evenings, last week, the Orthodox church in West Newton was broken into and robbed of the carpet in the broad aisle and in front of the pulpit. It is only a few nights since a school house in the same village was entered and robbed of numerous articles of value. The selectmen have offered a reward of \$200 for the detection of the thieves.

COSTLY ORNAMENT.—Powdering the hair with diamond or gold dust is again becoming fashionable in New York City. At a soiree, not many evenings since, a young lady, the daughter of wealthy and well-known parents, appeared with at least one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of gold dust on her tastefully arranged hair; and this, too, when the premium on yellow specks was at fifty and threepence.

FUNNY MISTAKE.—A distinguished man in Canada died recently, and an elaborate biography of him appeared in one of the leading journals. The biography was taken bodily from a work entitled "Celebrated Canadians," but unfortunately the thief took the wrong "life," and gave, instead of a sketch of the deceased, a sketch of another man of the same name, who is alive and well.

CONFEDERATE FINANCES.—It is said that a law will take effect in the Confederate States on the 1st of July, by which their legal paper currency will be no longer receivable for public dues, and must be funded or exchanged for public bonds. This will open new channels for further issues, which may be absorbed in like manner.

GOLD.—Gold has gone up again about as rapidly as it went down, rising from 139 to 150 1/2 in about a week. It is not believed, however, that it can go up much higher, nor remain long at its present inflated rate.

FAST DAY IN VERMONT.—Gov. Holbrook has designated Thursday, April 9th, to be observed by the people of Vermont as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

WE would call attention to the card of Messrs. S. M. Ward & Co., 208 Broadway, N. Y., in another column. They offer great inducements; their stock is very large and varied; they warrant all goods to be as represented, or the money will be refunded. They have the reputation of being honorable business men, and from personal dealings with them we can verify this fact; and we would, therefore, recommend such of our readers who may want anything in the Jewelry or Gold Pen and Pencil line, or would like to secure an Agency from them, to apply at once. Their arrangements are such that you can transact business with them through the mail as well as if you gave them a personal call.—Perry Co. (Pa.) Dem.

Special Notices.

Attention, Company!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the army surgeon, supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any. In all cases of Lameness arising from sprains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harshness or saddle galls, scratches, mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Sprain and ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

To Consistencies.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, upon the subject of suffering with his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamstown, N. H. 21 3m Kings County, New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmbold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once. Beware of Counterfeits.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Depravity, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY FAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 324

MR. EDITOR:—Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 331 Broadway, New York. ml7 2m

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

BRIGHTON MARKET.
Receipts 330 calves, 99 stores; 2690 sheep and lambs, 300 swine; the poorer qualities of beef sell lower, than last week; extra market beef, first quality \$5.50, second 7.50, third 6.50; milk cows 14.00, common 15.00; veal calves 7.50; 8 yearlings none; two years old 22.00, three years old 25.00; sheep and lambs 25.00; hogs, prices in lots \$3.50, extra 4.50; 5.50; swine higher, spring pigs at wholesale 5.00, at retail 6.00; hides 8.00; tallow 8.00; pelts \$3.50.

BORN.
In Ware, March 29th, a son to JAMES HARBOTLE, Jr.

MARRIED.
At South Wilbraham, April 2d, by Rev. B. S. Morse, R. M. DAY and JENNIE C. LIVERMORE, both of Monson. Cake received.

In Amherst, March 16th, HIRSHEN LAZELL and ELLEN SMITH, both of Enfield.

In Palmer, March 30th, by Rev. J. W. Tuck, CHARLES H. LEMON and DIANA ALDRICH, both of Ware.

DIED.
In Tolland, Ct., March 29th, HANNAH, wife of Emerson Rogers.

In Belchertown, March 6, Mr. POLLY CHAFFEE, 52.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL KINDS OF GRASS SEED.
For sale by NEWTON & CONVERSE.
Palmer, April 4, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Abigail Jenks, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to N. F. ROGERS, Administrator.

March 3, 1863.

50,000 AGENTS WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY. 75,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, &c., worth \$100,000. To be sold for one dollar each, without regard to value, and to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes and sealed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the certificate is sent. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1. eleven for \$2, thirty for \$5, sixty-five for \$10, and one hundred for \$15.

Agents.—Those acting as agents will be allowed 10 cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to \$1. Agents to collect 25 cents for every Certificate and remit 15 cents to us in cash or postage stamps. With the Certificate will be sent a circular giving full instructions to agents. Address

a3m S. M. WARD & CO., Box 4786, New York.

DEBTISTRY.
DR. J. B. GOULD, will be at the Springs House, Stafford, the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each month.

77 All work warranted to give satisfaction. Stafford Springs, March 28, 1863. 3m

COLLINS & TITUS, HOUSE, Sign, Carriage, Landscape, Ornamental, and Decorative PAINTERS. GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, GILDERS, and PAPER HANGERS. MAIN STREET, PALMER MASS. Carpets put down, Curtains Fitted and adjusted, &c. Work done neatly, promptly, and in the manner and at the time agreed upon. mb28 m.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Chester Strong, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to JAMES G. ALLEN, Administrator.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

6,000 YARDS of PRINTS, AT LESS THAN MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES, BY M. W. FRENCH.

SPRING STYLES OF DELAINES, AND OTHERS, VERY CHEAP. BY M. W. FRENCH.

Cotton & Woolen Flannels, At Much Less Than Their Value. BY M. W. FRENCH.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND SMALL WARES, ABOUT AS CHEAP AS EVER, BY M. W. FRENCH.

ALSO, YOUR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A STOCK OF FAMILY GROCERIES, Which will be offered AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY M. W. FRENCH.

PACIFIC GUANO. Agency for the Ammoniated Pacific Guano. WE are receiving a constant supply of this superior Guano, which will be found one of the cheapest and best Fertilizers in the market. It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops—Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received the last season. A pamphlet, containing testimonials, &c., will be furnished on application.

Also—continue the Agencies in Fertilizers, Seeds, &c.; Coo's Super-Phosphate of Lime; Fish Guano; Ground Bone; Bone Meal; Poudrette; &c., at the lowest market prices. GEO. DAVENPORT & CO., 145 Milk street, Boston. mb28 3m

\$150 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES. GROVESTEEN & CO., 499 Broadway, N. Y. Now at their new warehouses, are prepared to offer to the public their new Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, French Grand Action, Harp Pedals, etc., etc. The Grovesteen Piano Fortes received the Highest Award of Merit over all at the World's Fair and for five successive years at the American Institute, which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence.

Heavy Mouldings, with Carved Legs, \$175 and \$200. Rosewood Tops, \$10 extra. Warranted for Five Years. Terms, Net Cash. mb28 3m

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed executrix of the will of Lyman Needham, late of Wales, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to HARRIET NEEDHAM, Executrix.

March 21, 1863.

GOVERNMENT PENSION AGENCY! GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF \$100 Collected for soldiers who have been discharged from service by reason of wounds or disability, without regard to length of time. Invalid soldiers discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the U. S. service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.

This Agency is duly licensed and the undersigned does his business direct with the authorities at Washington, and not through third parties.

JAN. G. ALLEN, Counselor & Attorney. Palmer, March 21, 1863.

A SMALL TENEMENT TO LET. Inquire of L. S. HILLS. Palmer, March 14, 1863.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for Hides and Skins delivered at their market. Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1863, trains will run as follows: Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m. and 3.45 p. m. Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m. Passengers taking the mail-trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenfield, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. J. LONGLEY & SMITH, Lessees. Amherst, June 2, 1862.

A. BOWEN, DENTIST, Office and residence in LAWRENCE BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE. THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES," Known as "HELMBOLD'S" Genuine PREPARATIONS. viz: HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU," "SARSAPARILLA," "IMPROVED ROSE WASH."

Helmbold's Genuine Preparation, "Highly Concentrated" Compound FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous dispositions, and all natural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and it is good for men, women, or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indulgence, or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Weak Nerves, Horrors of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Flushing of the face, Eruptions on the face, Hot Hands, Dryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow: IMPOTENCY, FATIGUE, EPILEPTIC FITS, In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion, that Consumption, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to invigorate and strengthen the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females, Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating Marriage. In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the system, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in The Decline or Change of Life.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience.

AND NO EXPOSURE. It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling Poisonous, Diseased, and Worn-out Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands, Who Have Been the Victims of Quacks, and who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Quack" has by the use of "Powerful" Astringents, "been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

US 32 Helmbold's Extract Buchu For all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD! Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. SYPHILIS. This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Lungs of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucus Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers, Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH. An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicine. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES. From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame. For Medical Properties of BUCHU, See Dispensatory of the United States. See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHILIPPI, of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, Esq., a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journals.

See Medical-Cirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine. EXTRACT BUCHU. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 50 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.

Or half a dozen of each for \$12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to. Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Persons afflicted with symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

APPROVED. Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day of November, 1864. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Philadelphia. Address: letters for information in confidence. H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, and unprincipled dealers, who endeavor to dispose of their own "and other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations. Helmbold's Extract Buchu. Helmbold's Sarsaparilla. Helmbold's Improved Rose Wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Helmbold's—take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure. Sold by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer, Dr. Holden, Ware, and H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs. March 21, 1863.

NEW SPRING GOODS, Now opening in large quantities by

J. H. STORRS

Beautiful Styles of Dress Goods.

New Dress Silks. Double Face Silks. New Spring Cloaks. New Spring Shawls. New Crape Alapacas. New Check Mohairs. New Spring Cloakings.

NEW PRINTS, fast colors, 20 cents.

COTTONS AT THE SAME PRICES.

DeLaines. Gingham. Skirts. New lot latest styles of BALMORALS.

CARPETINGS. OIL CLOTHS. MATS. &c., &c.

Head Quarters For DRY GOODS

J. H. STORRS, WARE, MASS.

March 14, 1863. 1yr.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price \$1 bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to an authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 60 Pills, by return mail. 1y31 Sold in Palmer by A. M. Higgins & Co. x

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED, SALT, LIME, COAL WOOD, &c. AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

GRAND OPENING. NEWTON & CONVERSE, Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of K. H. ALLEN, and will keep A FULL STOCK on hand of FLOUR, MEAL, SALT, LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE Fish, Crockery, GLASS, STONE, and WOODEN WARE, and will sell At Wholesale and Retail, AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place in town.

WE are receiving fresh goods from market every week.

CALL AND SEE. NEWTON & CONVERSE. Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

DR. E. B. LYON. AFTER looking over the field, and consulting with many of the prominent citizens in different parts of the town, has been induced to make Palmer a permanent residence, and offers his professional services as PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON to such as would command them.

Office at the Nassawano House. Orders left at the office of O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and at the office of Gamaliel Collins, Esq., Thorndike, will be attended to daily. Fresh Vaccine Virus from known patients on hand. Palmer, Jan. 1, 1863. 1101m

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; and Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeited. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore-Throat, Hoarseness. Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. Relieve Spasmodic Coughs. Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. Relieve Irritation of the Uterus and Tonsils. Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste. Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house. No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket. No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of CONNECTICUT, The great Natural Bone-Setter. DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of CONNECTICUT, Is known all over the United States. DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of CONNECTICUT, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism, and never fails. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately, and never known to fail. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand. DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. Agents—A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer; Dr. Holden, Ware; H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs.

UNITED STATES BOUNTY, PAY, AND PENSION OFFICE! GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass. BOUNTY and PAY collected promptly, and PENSIONS procured. Pay Contingent upon Success.

SOLDIERS enlisted since March 1, 1861, in any kind of service, military or naval, who are disabled by wounds or diseases, are entitled to pensions. All soldiers who serve for two years or during the war, whenever it closes, are entitled to \$100 bounty. Widows of soldiers who die or are killed in battle are entitled to pensions and to the \$100 bounty. If there is no widow then the minor children, then the father, mother, brothers, or sisters, are entitled as above. Address: GAMALIEL COLLINS, P.M., Thorndike, Mass. Aug. 23, 1861.—G. BILL HEADS, neatly printed at the Journal Office.

QUEER MARRIAGE RECORD.—The following certificate of a marriage was found among an old lady's writings:
"This is to satisfy whom it may concern, that Arthur Waters and Amy Yursley were lawfully married by me, John Higginson, on the first day of August, anno 1703.
"I Arthur, on Monday,
Take thee, Amy, till Tuesday,
To have and to hold till Wednesday,
For better, for worse, till Thursday;
I'll kiss thee on Friday;
If we don't agree on Saturday,
We'll part again on Sunday."

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS AND THEIR BOUNTIES.—A report recently made to the Massachusetts Legislature is an interesting document. In response to interrogations proposed to the several cities and towns, statements were received which may be recapitulated as follows: The number of three years' soldiers from the State is 57,243. The number of those to whom bounties have been paid is 16,599, the amount being \$2,303,420.04. The number of nine months' men is 19,180, and to these have been paid \$2,392,763.04. The county expenses in raising soldiers have amounted to \$290,895.88; those of private associations to \$359,215.01. The total expenses, including bounties, have been \$5,346,293.97.

DOUBTFUL STORIES.—There are many stories of the atrocities perpetrated by the Russians in Poland. They read so much like those that have been told of the doings of our troops at the South, which we know to be false, that we doubt their being well founded. War is bad enough at the best, and there is no occasion to exaggerate its horrors.

COAST AND HARBOR DEFENCES.—In the Mass. House of Representatives the Committee on Federal Relations have reported a bill making an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for coast and harbor defenses.

A New Orleans correspondent states that, after the fight with the Hatteras, the crew of the pirate Alabama were demoralized, and, for the fact that the officers and crew of the Hatteras gave their parole, they might have taken the ship.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—The Catholics have secured the passage of a bill by the Canadian Parliament, by which the population of that faith in Upper Canada will have separate schools for the education of their children.

SPRING GOODS. LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING together with GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford. A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES.

Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies. Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.

H. T. SMALL & Co. Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

M. P. KNOWLTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, 249 Main Street, opposite Court Square, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., procured promptly and at reasonable rates.

SEWING MACHINES! ANY person desiring to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS BY MAIL. 25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.

Put up and for sale by D. R. TYLER, Warren, Mass. Feb. 28, 1863.

H. T. SMALL & CO., Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES! A SPLENDID STOCK — OF — CLOTHING,

Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds, Cutlery, Knives, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS' Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES. HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods, At Low Prices. DOUBLE KNIT COATS,

And a good assortment of UNDER CLOTHING. Fur Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Pure and reliable, Trussess, Supporters, Leeches, Breast Pumps, all kinds of Syringes, FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co. Stafford Springs, Sept. 1862.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing, timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on hand. All kinds of Jobbing done to order. Palmer, April 1, 1861.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS. ALBERT BURLEIGH, Carpenter and Joiner, dealer in Lumber, Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON, Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO., Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE, By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK, Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON, Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF, Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR., News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVIHILL, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE, Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. NICHOLS, Dealer in Stores, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS, Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM, Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE, Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON, Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES, Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE, Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER, Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY, By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy Articles.

JOHN FEENEY, Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW, Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AGT., Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267 LADIES' AND GENTS' REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON, —AND— FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with All Kinds of Cake, Plain and Fancy, ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited. 267 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Opposite Chicopee Bank. 1y3

Eastern Hampden INSURANCE AGENCY! ARE YOU INSURED?

Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$1,000,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$230,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON. Capital and assets, \$210,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD. Capital and assets, \$350,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN. Capital and assets, \$345,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

75 percent of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY, WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

LIFE INSURANCE! Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain! Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks! NON-FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of payments. EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK. Capital and assets, \$250,000. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD. Capital and assets, \$145,000. Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take special care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends.

They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need. Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental to Soldiers. Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach.

These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue. Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or overacted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A" Family Sewing Machine, WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gause or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.

The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."

I. M. SINGER & CO., 438 Broadway, New York. Boston Office - 69 Hanover St. Hartford Office - 55 Albany House Block. Providence Office - Phoenix Building. Jan 1

GRAY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORATIVE! It is not a Dye!

Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair. Read the following testimonials:— U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 6, 1861.

WM. GRAY, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling off, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and can only refer any doubting persons to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District, New York.

PRICE...75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES...\$2. Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & Co., 110 Franklin st.; D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retail by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country. 62—1y.

LAZARUS & MORRIS, OPTICIANS & OCULISTS.

MESSRS. PRACTICAL OPTICIANS & OCULISTS,

No. 17 Hungerford and Cone's Building, HARTFORD, CONN., and No. 184 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Claim for their Celebrated Perfected Spectacles,

The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:

1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST AND PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.

2d. That they confer a Brilliance and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.

4th. That the frames in which they are set whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.

Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL OPTICIANS and OCULISTS, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination AT ONCE select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, DO NOT FAIL, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.

14 1y

PALMER JOURNAL Printing Establishment! EVERY VARIETY OF

PRINTING Executed with RAPIDITY, NEATNESS, and DISPATCH!

There are few offices in the country capable of doing so good work as this. We print

POSTERS, large and small, HAND-BILLS, of every variety, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, ENVELOPES, BUSINESS CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, HORSE BILLS, With Cut.

TROTTER BILLS, With Cut. RAILROAD BILLS, With Cut.

MANUFACTURERS' LABELS, DRUGGISTS' LABELS, PAMPHLETS, TOWN REPORTS, SERMONS,

Cattle Show Bills, BALL BILLS, BALL TICKETS, Printing in Colors, Printing of every description.

CARDS Cut to any size, and from any kind of board.

FROM FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MINUTES' NOTICE.

BOOKS BOUND, Neatly and Durably.

Orders received through our agents, H. T. SMALL, Stafford Springs.

S. P. ROBBINS, Warren.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION. Palmer, 1862.

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Never Again.

Broken the golden chord,
Severed the silken tie;
Never again will the old days come,
Darling, to you and I.
Dead the beautiful Past!
Scattered around its bier
Pale thoughts lie thick, and memories
Of days that were so dear.
Memories? Fold them up,
Lay them sacred by
What avails it to dream of the Past?
The future for you and I!
Broken the golden chord,
Severed the silken tie;
Linking us with the beautiful days
That never can come again!

FATE IN A TIN DIPPER.

"Want to buy any tin ware to-day, ma'am?—pails, brooms, needles, scissors, thread, wash-boards, all kinds of glass ware, cheap for old rags, iron, money, or credit? Want to purchase? Should like to trade with you."

"This was the salutation of a tall, handsome youth, as he opened Mrs. Phillips' kitchen door, one fine morning in August, and addressed the lady of the house, at her seat by the window. Now, Mrs. Phillips was a little nettled with the disobedient conduct of a skin of yarn, which she was winding, and she answered the fellow's string of inquiries rather tartly for her:

"No; I don't want any of your trash!"
Mrs. Phillips' eyes snapped portentously, and her eyebrows drew into closer relationship, as if determined that no peddler should be permitted to annoy their amiable owner.
"Please, Mr. Peddlerman, I want a tin dipper," called a childish voice from a back porch; and Eva Phillips, the first and the last born of her parents, came bounding into the room. Eva was a beautiful child, and the young peddler gazed at her in undisguised admiration.

"And, pray, for what does my curly-headed girl want a tin dipper?" he asked, with an amusing expression on his face.

"Oh, to dip up water from the brook, in get berries down on Blackberry Hills, and," she added, with charming naivete, "to see my face in."

The peddler laughed.
"Female vanity like the world over!" he muttered to himself; then—"Well, my dear girl, you shall have the dipper. The best tin in the world might be proud of mirroring such a face! Come out to the cart and get it."

Eva ran merrily down to the brown gate, where the peddler's good-natured horse was patiently awaiting the master's coming, her happy head full of the grand times she'd have with that tin dipper. The peddler opened the box and took from thence a very bright tin dipper, and then, with the point of his knife, he engraved his name—Eugene Fuller—upon the outside, and gave it into the child's hand.

"There, my little Miss, what is your name?"

"Eva Pearl Phillips," said the little girl, inspecting her gift with sparkling eyes.

"Miss Eva—a pretty name. Accept this dipper as a love-gift from Eugene Fuller, who, when you get older, is coming back to make you his little wife. Good-bye, wifey!" and the laughing boy sprang upon his seat and drove off.

"His little wifey!" mused Eva, on her way back to the house; "I wonder what mother will say! I wonder if she will begin to make pillow-cases and sheets, just as Aunt Esther did before Cousin Carrie Pearl was married! I must tell her about it!"

Eva dashed into the kitchen, full of the important news:

"Mother, mother! the peddler-man says he is going to marry me one of these days! Ain't it funny? Only think—then I can have just as many tin dippers as I like!"

"As many fiddlesticks! Go help Jane to shell the beans for dinner. I do wish there hadn't been a peddler created; they are a pest!"

Mrs. Phillips rocked violently forth in her cushioned chair, and made an extra knot in the refractory yarn.

Time passed on, and Eva kept the tin dipper among her most cherished playthings.—She did not use it often to hold berries or to dip spring water, for fear its lustre would be spoiled and the name of the donor effaced.—Mrs. Phillips despised the dipper because she despised peddlers, and she would have destroyed the "amulet" had not her mother's love pleaded against it.

So, when Eva had reached her tenth year—a bright, blooming little lassie, full of gaiety and happiness—the dipper was still in existence, bearing bravely its age and its oft-repeated struggles for favor with Mrs. Phillips.

Eva was as fond of it as ever. She kept it on her pretty dressing bureau, that it might meet her eyes the first thing in the morning. One would have thought that the little maiden was completely infatuated with that Eugene Fuller, five years before, had styled a "love-gift"; and perhaps he was. There is no accounting for the fancies of a female head; no philosopher has ever discovered a test by which to analyze the mysterious composition.

One evening, Mrs. Phillips was coming into the kitchen in something of a hurry, and it being dusky in the room, she hit her foot against some obstacle, and, in consequence, lost her balance and fell into a large pan of butter-milk, which Jane, the careless housemaid, had left on the floor. There was quite a splashing and spattering, and Mrs. Phillips, although unbent, was quite put out—not out of butter-milk, but out of temper. Her favorite poodle dog was frightened so much at her fall that he flew upon the cat's back for refuge, and the latter animal made her

escape through the chimney, leaving poor Roche to drop down at his leisure.

From the ruins, phoenix-like, Mrs. Phillips arose, and, on Jane's bringing a light, she proceeded to investigate matters, wondering all the time what she could have stumbled against. The wonder was soon dispelled by the appearance of Eva's dipper; for the child, wearied out with a long ramble over the fields, had returned home so drowsy that her mother had sent her directly to her room, without giving her a chance to put away her treasure. The sight of the tin dipper only seemed to increase Mrs. Phillips' indignation, and she vowed vengeance against the unfortunate cause of her fall.

Consequently, the next morning, when Eva arose and looked about for her dipper, it was not to be seen. She went to her mother for information, but that lady was profoundly ignorant in the matter; and Jane proved, on being brought to the inquisition by Eva, to be in a like blissful state with her mistress.

Then Eva went through with a grand system of reconnoitering, which resulted in the recovery of the dipper from a mass of rubbish in a corner of the wood-shed. It was bruised and battered a little, but was, in other respects, as good as new; and Mrs. Phillips, though guilty of the intent, was not exactly in act, of the iconoclast.

Resolved to guard against all further profanation of her idol, Eva carefully tied the dipper in a piece of strong silk—which had been given her by the village milliner to make her doll a dress—which she deposited in a little hollow at the foot of the pasture, and covered the aperture with a flat stone.

Some days afterwards, she was sent on an errand, by her mother, to her Aunt Ethel; and, as her way lay down the pasture lane, she thought she would take out her dipper, give it an airing, and, perhaps, fill it with strawberries down in Grant's meadow. Singing lightly, she went her way, the exhumed dipper, still in its bandages, hanging upon her arm. She came to the narrow bridge across the Dead River and was nearly in the middle of the crossing, when her attention was attracted by a large cluster of wild dragon-star, clinging to the willows which hung over the bridge. Thoughtlessly, her eyes fixed on the flowers, she advanced to the edge of the bridge; the plank bent and tipped with her weight; one scream, and the little form of Eva struggled in the water.—She closed her eyes, and gave herself up for lost; but, no, the dipper, bound with silken cloth, acted like a life-preserver, and kept her on the surface.

"Help me! Do, somebody, come and help me!" she screamed, as she was borne rapidly past a field where some farmers were engaged in planting their corn. In a moment, a stalwart man cleft the waters, and, reaching Eva, he grasped her in one hand, while with the other he swam to the shore.

"Where am I, and where is my dipper?" queried the child, as soon as she came to realization.

"You are here," replied the man; "but what of your dipper? Ha! as I live, 'tis an old tin dipper, rather the worse for wear, tied up in a rag! Well, it has saved your life!"
Then the good man put her into his rough farm wagon and conveyed her home, taking particular care to relate to her mother the important part the dipper had played in the rescue of the child.

"Tell you, ma'am, if it hadn't been for that ar' tin dipper's keepin' her above water, she'd been a dead drowned afore any mortal man would 'a' reached her! Thank the dipper, ma'am, and not me!"

This unbiased account of the good behavior of the dipper softened Mrs. Phillips towards it, and she allowed Eva to keep it wherever she chose.

Months and years rolled away, and, when Eva Phillips was fourteen, she was sent to a celebrated female seminary in a neighboring State, from whence, after a long three years' course, she was emancipated, a "finished young lady"; but her learning and accomplishments had not spoiled her, and she was the same gay, light-hearted, little fairy who had begged a tin dipper of Eugene Fuller twelve years before.

Shortly after Eva returned to Wheatfold, her mother sickened and died; and, although, in many respects, a hard woman, she was long and sincerely mourned by her daughter.

With the coming summer, Mr. Phillips, at Eva's earnest desire, let his farm for a couple of years, and, with his child, set out upon a European tour. Eva's beauty excited the most fervent admiration wherever she went; but, although she received many offers of marriage, she preferred to remain with her father. They visited all places of interest in Southern Europe—sighed over Rome, walked upon the lava of Vesuvius, beheld the magnificent prospect from the highest peak of Mont Blanc, floated upon the waters of Lake Constance, admired the impregnable fortress of Gibraltar, and sojourned for some months in the French capital.

At last, they took passage from Liverpool to New York, and, with melting hearts, looked out, daily, towards the blue distance where they knew home was. A prosperous passage was theirs; and from the bustling American metropolis they took the express train on an eastern railroad, which would set them down at home before sunset.

But alas! how little do we know of coming events! How little do we realize upon what a slender cord hangs our destiny! At lightning speed the train which carried our travelers sped on; Eva, joyous and cheerful in the thought of beholding once more the dear old place, her father rejoicing in his daughter's happiness. In crossing a bridge built over a broad but shallow river, the machinery of the engine became disordered, and, in an instant, the foaming monster plunged into the river, dragging the train after it.

At the first shock of the overthrow, a young man, who, for the whole journey, had been regarding Eva with fixed attention, dashed towards her, and, clasping her in his arms, reached the tottering platform just as it was going over. One frantic leap, and he, with his senseless burden, went down beneath the water, to rise almost simultaneously and strike for shore.

Boldly he swam on, and at last he safely reached the land, when, giving Eva into the care of some benevolent people who lived near by, he returned to the scene of the

accident, hoping to be of some service in rescuing those yet imperiled.

Sad to relate, Mr. Phillips was among the killed, and Eva, on the return of consciousness, found herself orphaned and alone in the world, among strangers. It was a new and terrible experience to her, and her shrinking spirit was nearly broken by the shock. She suffered herself to be guided entirely by the advice of her unknown preserver—depending upon him with the trust of a helpless child. Under his protection, Eva set out for home—home no longer, now that there was none on earth to care for her. The house at Wheatfold had been closed the greater part of the time during the absence of its owners, and had only been opened a few weeks previously, in expectation of their coming. Everything there was damp and mouldy; the curtains were falling to pieces in the continual moisture of the atmosphere; everything bore the impress of gloom. Still heavier fell that gloom when the closed coffin, holding the remains of Mr. Phillips, was brought into the long, dark parlour, awaiting the funeral service of to-morrow's morn.

Eva's affliction was dreadful to witness.—She took notice of nothing; neither ate nor slept; and refused all attempts at consolation from her sympathizing neighbors. The young stranger, who accompanied her home, took charge of everything, and the good people of the vicinity, supposing him to have been an intimate friend of the deceased, made no inquiries concerning his right to act as he saw fit.

Mr. Phillips was buried by the side of his wife, and Eva, on the arm of the pitying old clergyman, went down to the grave, icily, tearlessly, like a stone statue. She exhibited no emotion, uttered no sigh; her eyes looked vaguely into the vacancy, with a fixed, immovable stare. The funeral over, the stranger engaged two trusty servants, a man and his wife, to take charge of domestic affairs about the place, and then he made preparations for immediate departure. The morning upon which he was to leave, he sent a message to Eva, requesting a private interview. It was granted, and she met him in the little boudoir attached to her chamber, where she had passed the greater portion of her time since her return. He came in with a little hesitation in his step, and took the chair her silent nod indicated. As he did so, his eyes involuntarily fell upon the tin dipper, which still retained its olden place upon her dressing bureau. He started up and approached it, took it into his hands and examined it long and attentively. Still retaining it, he came to Eva's side:

"Miss Phillips!"

She looked up dreadingly on hearing her name spoken, but her face brightened instantly when she beheld her own favorite plaything.

"May I ask how you came by this, Miss Phillips?"

"It was given to me by a peddler some years ago; his name is on the side."

"And you have preserved it through all this time; you evidently prize it!"

"Prize it!—sir, it has saved my life."

"Would you like to see the giver of that trifling toy?—would it please you to see Eugene Fuller?"

"Yes; it would gratify me above all things. Then I would thank him for the good his gift has been to me."

"Then, Eva Phillips, look up into my face and thank me!—I am Eugene Fuller!"

The girl rose, hurriedly, to her feet, and threw a long, searching look into the face of the young stranger. Then her eyes fell, and she said, with something of doubt:

"Is it true?"

"It is true," he answered.

She put her hands confidently in his.

"It is to Eugene Fuller to whom I owe my preservation from a terrible death at that time when—"

Her voice failed; a sigh heaved from the inmost depths of her heart; her frame shook; and tears, blessed tears, flowed like rain down her cheeks. They were the first she had shed since her orphanhood. Eugene blessed them, for he knew that only by much weeping could the burden which crushed her be lightened. When she was calmer, he drew her down beside him on a settee, and said:

"Eva, it is fifteen years ago that I, a youth of fourteen, charmed with the beauty of a little girl, gave her a tin dipper with my name on it, telling her that, when she was older (and when I was older), I should come back and make her my wife. Dost thou remember this, Eva?"

"Eva was low and subdued as she answered him."

"Yes, I remember it."

"Well, I am older now; twenty-nine summers have passed over my head, giving me wealth and influence, and to-day the heart of the man but echoes the sentiments of the boy. I have always remembered you—have always cherished the fond idea of coming back to this country town, where I first saw you, and renew our acquaintance; but, until last Thursday, my business could never be arranged for leaving. Fate placed me on board that fatal train of cars, and the first face which I saw, on seating myself, was yours.—I did not recognize you as Eva Phillips, but I recognized you as the twin of my soul; for I have been a strong believer in predestined marriages. I saved you from death, because I knew that my own life would be desolate without you; and when, afterwards, I learned that you were Eva Phillips, my contentment was perfect. And now, Eva, the mate of my spirit, may I waive all etiquette now, in this moment, when your heart is suffering from your sorrowful bereavement, and ask you to give me, of all the world, the right to comfort you?"

Eva's head dropped lower; her lips quivered; she spoke the words he so longed to hear:

"Eugene, I give it to you!"

He drew her into his arms, and kissed off the tears which still clung to her cheek; and she, feeling again the warm bond of affection around her, looked up with hope and trust to the hope of all happiness—to Heaven.

Eugene Fuller and Eva Phillips were married two months from that day, and the health of the bride was drunk by the coterie of distinguished guests assembled from the tin dipper, which, subsequently, became an heirloom to the Fuller family. Mr. Fuller and his wife removed to Boston immediately on their union, and their lives were blessed to them.

There, dear, bright-eyed reader, is the story of the Tin Dipper. Quite a dipper, was it not?

Children.

Whatever you wish your child to be, be it yourself. If you wish it to be happy, healthy, sober, truthful, affectionate, honest, and godly, be yourself all these. If you wish it to be lazy and sulky, and a liar, and a thief, and a drunkard, and a swearer, be yourself all these. As the old cock crows, the young cocks learn. You will remember who said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it"; and you may, as a general rule, as soon expect to gather grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles, as get good, healthy, happy, sober, and godly children, from lazy, and wicked parents. Be always frank and open with your children. Make them feel at ease with you, and make free with them. There is no such good plaything for grown up children, like you and me, as *vacances*—wee ones. It is wonderful what you can get them to do with a little coaxing and fun. You all know this as well as I do, and you all practice it every day in your own families. Here is a pleasant little story out of an old book: "A gentleman, having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to get weary, and all cried to him to carry them on his back; but, because of their multitude, he could not do this. 'But,' says he, 'I will get horses for us all.' Then, cutting little wands out of the hedge as ponies for them, and a great stake as a charger for himself, this put them into their little legs, and they rode cheerily home." So much for a bit of ingenious fun.—*Dr. Brown.*

Put up a Picture in your Room.

In your chamber hangs a picture of one whom you never knew, but whom you have long held in tenderest regard, and who was painted for you by a friend of mine, the Knight of Plympton. She communes with you. She smiles on you. When your spirits are low, her bright eyes smile on you and cheer you. Her innocent sweet smile is a caress to you. She never fails to soothe you with her speechless prattle. You love her. She is alive with you. As you extinguish your candle and turn to sleep, though your eyes see her not, is she not there still smiling? As you lie in the night awake, and thinking of your duties, and the morrow's inevitable toil oppressing the busy, weary, wakeful brain, as with a remorse, the crackling fire flashes up for a moment in the grate, and she is there, your little beauteous maiden, smiling with her sweet eyes. When moon is down, when fire is out, when curtains are drawn, when lids are closed, is she not there, the little beautiful one, though invisible, present and smiling still? Friend, the unseen ones are round about us. Does it not seem as if the time were drawing near when it shall be given to men to behold them?—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Child's Faith.

In the Highlands of Scotland there is a mountain gorge twenty feet wide and two hundred feet in depth. Its perpendicular walls are bare of vegetation, save in the crevices, in which grow numerous wild flowers of rare beauty. Desirous of obtaining specimens of these mountain beauties, some scientific tourist once offered a Highland boy a handsome gift if he would consent to be lowered down the cliff with a rope, and gather a little basket full of them. The boy looked wistfully at the money, for his parents were poor, but when he gazed at the yawning chasm before him, he shuddered, shrunk back, and declined. But filial love was strong within him, and after another glance at the gift and at the terrible fissure, his heart grew strong, his eye flashed, and he said:—

"I will go if my father will hold the rope." And then, with unshrinking nerves and heart firmly strung, he suffered his father to put the rope about him, lower him into the wild abyss, and to suspend him there while he filled his basket with the coveted flowers. It was a daring deed, but his faith in the strength of his father's arm, and the love of his father's heart gave him courage and power to perform it.

Natural Curiosities.

In the Cose range, about 180 miles from Los Angeles, is Brimstone Mountain, a volcano in active operation. Its altitude is about 1,000 feet. The exterior of the mountain is pure brimstone, hard, but yielding to the pick. The brimstone is worth \$25 per 100 pounds in Los Angeles. About two and a half miles from this mountain is a large number of hot springs, with a temperature up to boiling heat. About three miles from the Brimstone Mountain is the Iron Mountain, so called. It rises 3,000 feet above the ocean level, is of a reddish color, and contains iron ore. It exhibits strongly the action of fire. A few miles distant from Brimstone Mountain rises another called the Glass Mountain, an extinct volcano. At a former period it disgorged large quantities of glass, which is strewn over the surface of the earth for over a distance of twenty miles. Some pieces weigh from one hundred to two hundred pounds. All of it is perfectly free from impurities, and perfectly translucent.—*Mountain (Cal.) Messenger.*

Manoverian Theology.

Hanover refuses to believe in the devil! An attempt of the Consistory to force a new catechism on the people, in which the ancient beliefs are preserved, has produced protests from all quarters, which the authorities are attempting to meet by summoning a refractory archdeacon. One congregation declares in its protest that it cannot accept the theory of a habitable heaven, above the stars, or of the opposite habitation under the earth; that it does not believe in sin and punishment; that the results of an apple; that God is a being who can revenge; that the body will rise again in its former shape; and above all, it will not recognize a personal devil. The catechism is producing a perfect explosion, and seems to have done what years of political repression have failed to effect, viz., roused the educated class to a fit self-assertion.—*London Spectator.*

The Death of a Mother.

Aside from that of a wife, the death of a mother has something in it more touching than any other event; it bursts a tie which no other affliction can possibly dissolve. For when such an event does happen, we look back upon the days of our infancy and childhood, when a fond mother watched over our "outgoings" and our "incomings," when the dull hours of night were marked by her wakings.

We think we have done our duty when we have laid her in the gloomy grave, wetting it with our tears and raising a stone over her dust, and chanting a hymn to her memory; but there is a duty which maternal affection has imposed upon us, and which nothing but stern conformity to precept can perform. It is to follow her precepts and example, to take home to our hearts the solemn warning which heaven-born love dictates, to practice those virtues which ornament every department of life, and to cherish fondly the memory of her to whom we are indebted for life, for happiness, and, we might almost say, for heaven. If we fail to perform these, we prove ourselves traitors to our nature, to our consciences, and to our God.

One moment of my history has been marked as with a pen of iron, the remembrance of which I shall carry with me to the grave. I had just taken my paper and cigar, to enjoy what I deemed a luxury. I had anticipated a season of happiness, when, sudden as a peal of thunder, I was informed that my mother was dead. At first, I was disposed to smile; but, when the thought came to my mind that it was a sad reality, then human nature gave way, and the truth of the saying, "extremes meet," was verified.

The following lines from Cowper express the feelings of a bereaved one:—

My mother! when I learned that thou wast dead,
Ay, wast thou conscious of the tear I shed?
Hast thou thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
To watch, even then, life's journey, just begun?
I heard the bell toll on thy burial day;
I saw the hearse that bore the slow away;
And, turning from my nursery window, drew
A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu.

Popular Ignorance.

At a religious public meeting not long ago a speaker was illustrating the ignorance that prevailed in the country, and said that a carpenter, going with traps into the log house of a dweller on the Ohio, asked if they had the gospel there. She said, "No; but they have it dreadful bad about four miles below here."

Worse than this, a chaplain in Arkansas writes that a man buying furs was conversing with a woman at whose house he called, and asked her if there were any Presbyterians around there. She hesitated a little and said, "I guess not; my husband hasn't killed any since we have been here."

A Wood-Sawyer's Advice to his Son.

"Ven you arrives to the dignity of sawing wood, Lafayette, if you is ever elevated to be a profession, mind and saw the biggest stick first, cause ry? you'll only have the little ones to saw ven you gets tuckered out. Ven you eats pie, as I l'opes you will, if you lives, alwaz eat the crust first, cause the crust ain't a good thing to top off with, 'specially if it's tough and thick as sole leather. Ven you piles up wood, alwaz pile the big ones to the bottom, alwaz, Lafayette, cause it's hard or exercise to lift them to the top of the pile. These are the results of observation, Lafayette, and may be depended on, and it's all for your good that I say it."

The Unburied Dead.

There are many dead people in the world who are not yet buried. There are thousands who have been dead many years and do not know it. When a man's heart is cold and indifferent about religion; when his hands are never employed in doing God's word; when his feet are never familiar with his ways; when his tongue is seldom used in prayer and praise; when his ears are deaf to the voice of Christ in the Gospel; when his eyes are blind to the beauty of Heaven; when his mind is full of the world and has no room nor time for spiritual things, then a man is dead.—*Rev. J. C. Ryle.*

The Mississippi River.

A little more than a year ago the rebels held possession of the Mississippi River from near Cairo to its mouth, a distance of over a thousand miles. Now they dispute with us only that part between Vicksburg and Port Hudson—some 200 miles. Columbus, their first great stronghold, fell into our hands in March, last year. Vicksburg and Port Hudson, their last great strongholds, will doubtless soon be ours.

INFANTICIDE.—A frightful testimony to the present condition of morals in London, in one respect, was given recently by Dr. Lankester, the most able of all London coroners, who, when addressing a jury on an inquest, said: "The English public expressed their horror at infanticide when it was brought under their notice. They were not aware that the finding of the body of a dead child was of so common occurrence that there were instances of it every day. So common was it that the police seemed to think no more of finding a dead child than they did of finding a dead cat or a dead dog!"

PRAYING.—It is strange how we pray.—We ask great things, but somehow or other do not think that God will grant them. We ask victory and peace. Yet, if God would give them now, we would not know what to make of it. We ask for a mighty outpouring of the Spirit in our churches and Sunday-schools, but if it were suddenly to come, we would say it was excitement and enthusiasm. Let us pray for what we want, understand what we are praying for, and believe that God can and will answer.

"Come home, my son," said a parent to one who had been absent from home for some time, "come home, and your mother will kill the fatted calf for you."

"Tell her not to do it, father," replied the offspring, "for I've lived on veal ever since I've been here. Tell her to kill a quarter of a pig instead."

Why is Barnum exempted from the draft? Because he has lost both of his thumbs!

About Fussing.

By all the motives which have weight with man or woman, be adjured not to make a fuss. In the first place, it never did a bit of good. You can accomplish all you intend, and obtain all you desire, quite as well without it, if not a little better. Nay, sometimes it actually prevents your succeeding, where you certainly might have done so had you kept cool, and not forewarned and forearmed everybody by a cannonade of fuss.

In the second place, it is extremely annoying to others. There is neither peace nor comfort in the neighborhood of a fusser. He is always plaguing you to know if you think it will rain next week, when he is going to the White Mountains; or dreading that the carriages will run off the track, or the omnibuses will break down, or the hotels be crowded, or some other imaginary trouble, ever so long beforehand. And when fairly started on such an excursion, a fusser destroys all the comfort and enjoyment of his unfortunate companions, and makes his own fancied torments real ones to them. Therefore, his company is sedulously avoided.

Thirdly, no one sympathizes with a fusser. Even other fussers have no fellow-feeling with him. The word, and a most expressive word it is, means, small worrying over trifles; and who cares a straw if Mrs. Briggs did lose her handbox, which contained her French bonnet? or if Mr. Brown's bed-room was invaded by a shaggy dog that wouldn't go out, so that it made him quite nervous, as he patetically declares? Nobody cares whether you or I couldn't sleep because the rats ran over our heads all night, or because we had such startled dreams, or such a bad pain in our shoulders, etc. People don't like to have their sympathies appealed to for such nonsense.

Names.

Seventy years ago it was common on Long Island and in Connecticut to give children for names a whole text of Scripture. Thus, Mr. Crabb named a child, "Through much tribulation—we enter into the kingdom of Heaven Crabb." The child went by the name of Tribby. Scores of such names could be cited. The practice of giving long and curious names is not yet out of date. In Saybrook, Ct., is a family by the name of Beaman, whose children are successively named as follows:

1. Jonathan Hubbard Lubbard Lombard
Honk Dan Dunk Peter Jacobus Lackney Christian Beaman.

2. Prince Frederick Henry Jacob Zachens Christian Beaman.

3. Queen Caroline Sarah Rogers Ruhamah Christian Beaman.

4. Charity Freelove Ruth Grace Mercy Truth Faith and Hope and Peace pursue I'll have no more to do for that will go clear through Christian Beaman.

"QUITE ON PROPER, BUT ORFUL SOUTHERN."

—A handsome young gal in our town was set, up one night by a noble young specimen of the true American, with scissors in his pocket—I mean a dry goods clerk—and the young girl's mother hearin' 'suthin' pop, arose from her couch under the impression that her eldest boy, who was given to friskiness, was holdin' a high revel on the roof beer in the west room. But on openin' the door she discovered it was huggin' and kessin' which had awoken her from her peaceful repose.

"My daughter! Oh! my daughter!" this fond parink did cry; "Oh! that I should live to see this doing in my own house!"

"I know, dear mother," this sweet village maiden did unto her mamma quickly reply, "that it is quite on proper, but it is orful soothin'!"—*A. Ward.*

A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.—A gentleman whose bump of order was very largely developed, had a clerk whose habits about the office were anything but orderly; nothing under his hands had a fixed locality, and everything was odds and ends. This carelessness brought out a reproof from the employer, who, after a general lecture on the subject of mal-arrangements, quoted the old precept and said:

"Sir, you should have a place for everything."

"I have, sir," replied the junior; "I have a great many places for everything."

LIVING WITHOUT SLEEP.—Upon one occasion, while Frederick the Great was with the army on the Rhine, he, together with several of his companions, formed the impossible project of existing entirely without sleep, that they might thus live double the time of other men. For four days and four nights they contended successfully against the approaches of slumber, assisted by strong coffee taken in great abundance. At the end of that time, however, entire exhaustion came upon them and obliged them to give up the contest.

GOOD FOR NEW YORK.—Some time since a church in New York was in want of a pastor. The deacons of the church were of the conservative order and rather hard to please.—They had heard of a certain divine who was noted for his talents and brilliancy of oratory. To him they applied to become their settled minister. They said they did not want a minister to preach politics or temperance. The minister said to them, "What kind of a minister do you want?" to which they replied that they desired a preacher who was *rather religiously inclined*.

FAITH.—Dr. Mountain, chaplain to Charles II, was asked one day by that monarch to whom he should present a bishopric just then vacant.

"If you had faith, sire, I could tell you who," he replied.

"How so, if I had faith?"

"Why, yes," said the witty cleric, "your Majesty might say to this Mountain, 'be thou removed into that See.'"

The chaplain succeeded.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

News of an attack upon Charleston is hourly expected. The iron-clad fleet were all over the bar on Tuesday, and the rebels were momentarily expecting an attack. Troops have been landed on Cole's Island, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, to determine the best place for an attack. The rebels at Savannah threaten to attack Port Royal in the absence of our gunboats, and take the place. The "Wabash and Vermont" are left to guard the place by water.

Gen. Foster, with 2000 troops, is hemmed in by the rebels at Little Washington, N. C., and, unless the gunboats have succeeded in rescuing him, or he has received reinforcements by land, it is feared that he has been surrounded. The 4th Mass. Reg. is among the beleaguered garrison. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the little band.

Report of the War Committee.

The Congressional committee of investigation on the conduct of the war have just made their report, and it is most damaging to the character of Gen. McClellan as a military commander. The committee show that, from the time of his assuming command of the army of the Potomac to his superseding, last fall, by Gen. Burnside, he was constantly delaying operations, refusing to obey orders from the President, and never availing himself of rare opportunities to defeat the enemy. The committee are thoroughly convinced that, if he had pressed forward upon the rebel army as ordered, Richmond would have fallen and the rebellion been crushed nearly a year ago. If this statement is correct, what a fearful responsibility rests upon the dereliction of Gen. McClellan! He was forever calling for reinforcements, never using those sent him to much advantage. It appears, from the report, that Gen. McClellan took with him to the Peninsula 121,500 men, and was subsequently reinforced so as to have 159,500. When this splendid army reached Harrison's Bar, on James River, it had wasted away to 102,000 men! The committee are of the opinion that McClellan's cause could have been easily taken; that the siege at Yorktown might have been avoided, as it was shown that the rebels did not attempt to fortify the place until McClellan had halted before it. He was repeatedly asked by other Generals to be allowed to break the enemy's lines, but he always refused permission. Three times could our troops have pushed into Richmond—at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill—had Gen. McClellan pressed the enemy with the means in his power. His failure to reinforce Gen. Pope, his delay in attacking the enemy in Maryland, his neglect to cut off their retreat, are all condemned by the committee, who seem to find no redeeming acts in his campaign. They say he even intimated to the President the abandonment of Washington to the enemy, rather than meet with a reverse in an attack upon the rebels in Maryland. It appears to have been the aim of Gen. McClellan not to hurt the rebels any more than possible. From his campaign, Lord Lyons argued, in writing home to the English Government, that he was regarded by the conservatives as wishing to terminate the war, and not push it to extremity! This, to an unprejudiced mind, appears to be the key to Gen. McClellan's fifteen months' campaign. He did all that any copperhead could ask towards defeating the aim of Government, and favoring the rebels. The manner in which he was taken to the embrace of the copperhead party, after leaving the army, confirms this opinion; and now, if any honest man can read the report of the investigating committee and not feel his cheek burn with indignation towards Gen. McClellan, he must consider the committee a pack of scoundrels and liars. Certainly, no set of men have a right to blacken the reputation of a public officer in this way without cause. If they have gone to work with no other view than to berate and destroy Gen. McClellan as a soldier, time and history will set us right; but results confirm what the committee have reported, and their report will stand, unless the tardy General can bring the people to accept his own statements.

Well Done, Connecticut!

At the State election of Connecticut, last Monday, the copperheads were defeated, horse, foot, and dragon, and the Republican State ticket elected by 2500 majority. The State Senate stands four republicans to six democrats, and the House has a large republican majority. The republicans have elected three out of the four Congressmen, a gain of one. In the first Congressional district, Col. Henry C. Deming was elected by 300 majority over A. P. Hyde; in the 3d, A. W. Brandegee has 1500 over Wm. M. Converse; and, in the 4th, John H. Hubbard is elected over George C. Woodward, the present incumbent. It has been a hard fought battle, in which loyalty has made a distinct issue with treason. Seymour, the representative of the treason party, has signally failed to overthrow Buckingham, and the cause of loyalty in Connecticut. It is a triumph as great as a victory over the rebels, and the country may heartily rejoice thereat.

A SOUTHERN MONARCHY.—The most significant of recent indications of the purpose of the chiefs of the Southern rebellion to obliterate every principle of democracy, and establish a government wholly absolutist in its nature, in which all power shall be lodged in the few, is the introduction in the Confederate Congress, and the general approval by the rebel press, of a bill looking to the repeal of the naturalization laws and the exclusion from the privileges of citizenship of all persons who were not in the Confederacy at the time its pretended government was organized.

ALL A MISTAKE.—The Princess Alexandra, the bride of the Prince of Wales, it turns out, has not a drop of Danish blood in her veins, after all! She is a thorough German.

ONE GIFT.—The city of London's gift to the Princess Alexandra was a diamond necklace worth \$50,000.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

No great victory yet! No satisfactory announcement to make that the rebellion has received its death-blow. Operations on the Mississippi seem to be somewhat set back by the failure of the Yazoo expedition, which was intended to get in the rear of Vicksburg. Gen. Grant, having failed in that enterprise, has set about bringing his siege guns to bear upon Vicksburg itself. A late account says the Yazoo Pass expedition has not been abandoned. The rebels are said to have invested Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River, but the fort is well garrisoned. Skirmishing with the outposts of Gen. Rosecrans' army, is of daily occurrence, but there appears no symptoms of an immediate battle in that quarter.

In Kentucky, the rebels have met with poor luck. They have been chased out of the State in a greater hurry than they came into it. Burnside does not find much to do in that quarter.

We learn from Murfreesboro, Tennessee, of a brilliant skirmish which took place at Woodbury, on the 15th inst. An expedition, consisting of infantry and cavalry, started with the intention of capturing a rebel force, 600 in number, who were encamped in the neighborhood of the town. The expedition succeeded in surrounding the rebel camp; but the cavalry, being too eager, dashed in and frightened the foe so that a great portion of them succeeded in escaping. A number, however, were killed and wounded, and some thirty were captured, together with fifty horses, a number of mules, four wagons, and the entire rebel camp.

The Government has been taking up all the boats upon which it could lay its hands in the Ohio and Mississippi, and sending them to Gen. Grant, for what purpose is not positively known.

The rebel gunboat Vicksburg is reported to have been captured by Admiral Farragut, she having broken from her moorings in a storm and floated down the river.

We learn that official information has been received in Washington, to the effect that the rebels have recently marched a large force to Washington, N. C., and that Gen. Foster was supposed to be engaged with them about the 31st ult. Gen. Foster is hemmed in, and reinforcements have been sent to him. Firing, for two days, has been heard in that direction, and some fears are entertained as to the result.

A review of a portion of Gen. Hooker's army took place in the rear of Falmouth on Wednesday. It was a fine military pageant.

A number of rebel cavalrymen, who have recently deserted from Wise's command, on the Yorktown Peninsula, bring a repetition of the report that the rebels will soon be compelled to evacuate Richmond, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

Attention is chiefly directed toward Charleston, which is thought to have been attacked on Monday. Everything was in readiness, and the rebels were in daily expectation of an attack. A skirmish took place on Seaboard Island, a few miles from Charleston, which originated a story that the city had been attacked. We may expect soon to hear of a great fight, and, possibly, the fall of the city.

The gunboat Diana has been captured by the rebels at Pattersonville, La., the captain and many of the men being killed. The rest were taken prisoners.

Twenty-five guerrillas threw a wood train off the Nashville road, four miles above Franklin, on Thursday afternoon, last week. They burned the locomotive and two or three cars, and tore up the track for some distance.

BREAD RIOT OF THE WOMEN IN REBELDOM. Col. Stewart, of the Second Indiana Regiment, one of fourteen United States officers just released by the rebels, states that he saw, from his prison window in Richmond, a great bread riot, last week Thursday, in which about 3000 women were engaged, armed with clubs, guns, and stones. They broke open the Government stores and took bread, clothing, and whatever else they wanted. The militia were ordered out to check the riot, but failed to do so. Jeff Davis and other high officials then made speeches to the infuriated women, and told them they should have what they needed. They then became calm, and order was once more restored. Richmond papers, after suppressing an account of this affair for several days, have admitted the fact, and state that high prices was the cause of the riot. The men as well as women engaged in the riot, a woman taking the lead. At Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, about twenty women, maddened with the sight of their starving children at home, collected in a body, and broke into and plundered several groceries of meat and flour, in broad daylight. Deaths by starvation are by no means uncommon in that region. This is a pretty state of things for the rebels to enjoy, and there is little prospect that matters will grow any better.

A GIRL SAILOR BOY.—When the ship Euphrates was two days out from New Bedford, on her present voyage, a "stow-away" was discovered, in the person of a boy (as was supposed) of about fifteen years of age. On the arrival of the ship at Fayal, the lad was regularly shipped on a 230th lay, and did duty as one of the crew until the Euphrates was within a few days' sail of Talealuan, when the boy proved to be a girl! She was landed at the latter port, and will return as passenger in the bark Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford. It is said she belongs to a respectable family of that city.

A ROMANCE OF THE EMERALD ISLE.—Thomas Bradley, an Irishman of immense wealth, died in Cork, a few weeks ago. While he was living, his wife had a lover whom she agreed to marry on her husband's death, or, in default thereof, to forfeit many thousands of pounds, for which she gave a bond. Bradley had been defunct but a few days, when the widow pledged her hand to the son of a peer. The injured lover thereupon commenced a prosecution. While the case was pending, Mrs. Bradley herself died. Both rivals are, therefore, disappointed, and the heirs get the immense fortune.

CONSOLIDATION.—A bill has been reported in the legislature uniting the Western and Boston and Worcester railroads. The bill emanates from a committee of the two roads appointed to effect this object.

Letter from the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., March 23d, 1863.

My location having been slightly changed, I date accordingly, my quarters being on board a vessel lying in this bay, instead of being moored to the wharf, as I have been for a month past. To-day, the 100th N. Y. regiment embarked on board a steamer, and left for some place near Charleston, S. C., taking all their equipment. They probably go as pioneers of the army, and it is stated that three or four of the Monitors were also to go at the same time. This seems to indicate a forward movement ere long, but it will be some days, at the best, before a general movement can be made. Yesterday, the prize Peterhoff, recently taken by the Vanderbilt, was brought into this bay, and is said to be very valuable, both the vessel and cargo. Nearly all the prizes taken south of this place are brought here. Last week, a very large English ship was brought in, a captive; also, another three or four days ago.

This is a large and splendid bay for shipping purposes, as well as its picturesque surroundings; and surprise is often expressed by ship masters that there was not, originally, a port of entrance here, or that Charleston and Savannah were located as they are, in the midst of so many creeks, bars, and shoals, making navigation very difficult, while the entrance is easy, the bay commodious, and the anchorage good. The paymaster was here some time ago, and paid off part of the troops; but, his funds getting low, he left, and has not returned. Thus, a part of the troops were paid, while others are still waiting, as they have been (or some of them) for nine months, for a sight at greenbacks. Occasionally, the soldiers indulge in some sport at the expense of that important officer. The other day, having been to the north part of the island, I returned past the encampment of a regiment where, by the roadside, there had been erected a wooden monument, in the form of a rough cross, and a dead crow lying at the foot. The inscription was, "To the Memory of the Defunct Paymaster." This week, a letter was put into the letter-box, directed to a gentleman in Iowa; but there was no stamp on the letter. On the corner where the stamp is usually placed, the writer expressed his poverty and his grievances by the following original effusion:

"Soldier's letter, with navy a red—
He had a look in the place of bread.
Postmaster, please shove this through—
Nary a stamp, and nine months' due."

There has been only "hard tack" for bread for the soldiers until, recently, arrangements have been made whereby soft bread is now obtained two or three times a week, partly from Beaufort and partly from Hilton Head, very much to their comfort. The soldiering is a lonely and somewhat dreary life, but the "details" of soldiers to do some laborious service on the wharf or on board some of the ships, in "breaking out cargo," shoveling coal, or the like work, are to be found those who, at home, are gentlemen's sons, and, until they "went a soldiering," knew little of toil. War, like necessity, often makes strange bedfellows.

MARCH 26TH.—Yesterday, I visited Cat Island, to accomplish some business, and found that the whole island was owned by one man, who now lives in Baltimore. There has been a large company of negroes here, but the men have all, with one exception, been recently taken to serve in the negro regiments. The women do the field work, those that are able, leaving the infirm to look after the broods of little darkeys who are basking in the sun. The gentleman who manages the plantation, a Massachusetts man, told me he had very little confidence in the negro for a fighting man, except in some special cases. As a general thing they are entirely unused to anything of the kind, and it is contrary to their nature and habits. This, he said, was his conviction, after long observation.

Respecting movements here, I presume it will not be contraband when this is published to say that all but one of the More regiments are to leave immediately. More activity is manifest, and it is evident a climax is approaching. Gen. Hunter reviewed all the troops now on St. Helena Island to-day. These are the detachment of Gen. Foster's corps, about which so much has been said. The papers from the North read curiously, about snow 18 inches deep and thermometer below zero, while here we seek the shade to keep comfortably cool, unless there is a good breeze. I hope soon to write of movements that are effective against the enemy. —D.E.W.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE FOR EMANCIPATION.—The New England Methodist Conference, at its recent session at Charleston, adopted the report of the Committee on the State of the Union. It rejoiced over the President's Proclamation of Freedom, that those lately trampled upon may be permitted to enter the battles of the country; expressed confidence in the administration; pledged moral and material support to the President in his every effort to crush the rebellion; remembered their brothers in the field for their tried courage and patriotism, and cherished the memories of the fallen as their best inheritance.

OH, SWEET!—A Vermont paper says everything is favorable for a great maple sugar season. The weather, for a week or two, has been very favorable, and there is snow enough to continue it for a long time. It is now retailing here at 18 cents per pound. At that price, owners of sap orchards can afford to work day and night.

PRECIOUS GIFT.—The New Haven Journal relates a story of a woman riding out to Derby on the stage, stopping at a house in Orange, making the housewife a present of fine, plump baby, and rising on, leaving the possessor of the "little treasure" surprised and mystified.

A BATTLE FLAG.—Lieut. O'Neill, of the old 69th (Irish) regiment, now on the Rappahannock, writes to his sister, in New York City:—"Our colors are merely a bundle of blood-stained silk rags, tied on a broken pole, as a dozen battles are rather damaging to a piece of silk cloth." A whole history is told in these few lines.

END OF THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—The Russians have defeated the Polish army under its leader, Gen. Sangiewicz, and captured that general, who has been conveyed to the Castle of Cracow, in Austria. The rebellion may linger on some time longer, but it is considered virtually crushed.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—John B. Holloway and James Holloway, father and son, have been arrested for the murder of Mr. Wright, at Sandwich, Mass., some months ago. Wright was son-in-law and brother-in-law of the Holloways.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

THE April weather of this week has been of the March order, the fore part of the week, at least, having been gloomy, rainy, and muddy, just such a time as a hypochondriac might enjoy while contemplating suicide. Business stood still in its shoes, men looked thoughtfully into the fire as they shivered around it, wishing that brighter days might come again, when sunshine would cheer the world.

—We have got into the fourth month since the emancipation proclamation, but as yet we have not heard of one slave having availed himself of its provisions.

—Some one says the presidential campaign of 1864 has been opened by the Union men. They'd better open the campaign in Virginia.

—A few mornings ago, two young ladies in Chicago were discovered suffocated in their bed, from a discharge of gas which had escaped during the night.

—It is torpidity on our side that has enabled the rebels at Charleston to make so much use of torpedoes on their side.

—The editor of the Gardiner (Me.) Journal, having been elected fence viewer, calls on all who have fences to be viewed to bring them to his office.

—Hemlock boards, worth last fall \$6, have recently been sold in Maehias, Me., to be delivered in Boston, for \$11.

—The first national bank in this state under the new law, was organized in Springfield on Saturday. Capital \$150,000.

—A Philadelphia judge has decided that shoddy is a manufacture, and as such is liable to the tax of three per cent. imposed by the law.

—It is the month before the month of May, and the Spring comes slowly on this way.

—Many of the deserters who are returning say they ran away because they could not get a fur-rough.

—The Allyn House, at Hartford, was partially destroyed by fire Monday morning. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

—Mrs. Swishelm, the Minnesota editress, who while since gave the President's wife a huge puff in her paper, has been appointed to a clerkship in the war department, with a salary of \$1000. She knows how to do it.

—The skeleton of a man was recently found in a New York cellar, the rats having eaten the flesh from his bones. He had fallen through a hatchway and been injured. The servant girl in the house heard some one calling for help in the cellar three months ago, but believed it a ghost, and the story was circulated that the house was haunted.

The Massachusetts legislature is on its fourth month. The first of May will be long soon, when cows and legislators should be turned out to grass.

A BUTTE EXECUTED.—On Friday, last week, Charles Lewis, said to be one of the most impatient murderers ever led to the scaffold, was executed at Trenton, N. J., for the murder of Mr. James Rowand, in Princeton, on the 13th of last November. He was hung at 12 o'clock, and died in about three minutes. From admissions which he is known to have made, and other reconceivable circumstances in Lewis' career, some persons believe that he was the murderer of Dr. Burdell in January, 1857. The people of Trenton refused to have his body buried, even in their Potter's field, so it was otherwise disposed of. He was coarse, brutal, vulgar, and devilish to the last moment, swearing about his wife and child in the most fiendish manner. When asked if he was willing that his execution should be postponed a week, on account of the day falling on Good Friday, he replied, "the better the day the better the deed," and said he wanted to leave this blasted New Jersey as soon as possible!

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.—There has been a vast deal of misrepresentation regarding national finances. Over a year since our public debt was stated, even in Congress, to be a thousand millions, but an official statement just promulgated from the Treasury Department shows that, on the first of this month, it was but nine hundred and twenty-nine millions and one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars! This is less than one-half of the debt of France, one-fourth less than that of England, and five hundred thousand less than that of Russia. Under a wise system of taxation, and with the country in a prosperous condition, we can stand double that debt with considerable ease. The gulf between our own and the rebel finances is an answer to all doubts, if there are any, of our ultimate success. When it takes six dollars of rebel paper money to buy one of gold, says a shrewd financier, certain ruin is not far off. No precedent can be found in the world's history.

DISREPUTABLE CHARACTERS BANISHED FROM WASHINGTON.—The experiment of weeding out persons of questionable character infesting the city of Washington, by parading them up and down the chief avenue under military escort, to the tune of the Rogue's March, and placarded as "thieves and pickpockets," was again tried last week, under the authority of the provost marshal. The persons thus paraded were six men and two boys, the latter only some fifteen years old. The men were genteelly dressed, and some of them sought to hide their faces in one way or another; but others, especially the boys, assumed to be either indifferent or amused. Crowds followed the prisoners as they passed along, and blocked the way. They were, with four others as vagrants, shipped off by the train northward. Two young women, who had been found in one of the hospitals in disreputable positions, were sent off at the same time, being conveyed to the cars in an ambulance.

WILD ANIMALS LOOSE IN NEW YORK.—Ten Bears, Yellow Buffalo, White Bull, Spotted Wolf, and several other of the inhabitants of the western wilderness are in New York this week. They are only wild Indian Chiefs, however, with animal names, who have been on to Washington to talk with the President. They are covered with paint, wampum and a load of ornaments. Several distinguished Indian squaws are with them, and Barnum has got them to hold a pow-wow at his Museum.

AN ELOPEMENT.—The wife of a worthy citizen of Cambridge sloped, one day last week, with a conductor on the Union Horse Railroad. The conductor has left behind a wife and three children, entirely destitute of the necessities of life. The forsaken husband is in pursuit of the fugitive couple, but had not overtaken them at last accounts.

Letter From the 36th Regiment.

From Our War Correspondent.

LEXINGTON, KY., April 2d, 1863.

FRIEND FISK:—The 36th regiment broke camp at Newport News, Va., on Sunday, 22d ult., and arrived at this city last Sunday morning. We had a very pleasant trip to Baltimore, on board the steamer Kennebec. At Baltimore, we took cars for Parkersburg, Western Va., and experienced rather a rough journey, the men being closely packed in freight cars, with no sleeping accommodations. Those who love the grandeur of a rugged and mountainous country would do well to visit the new State of Kanawha, and take a ride over the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. That section appeared quite barren, and sparsely settled. The most prolific crops I should judge to be children and porkers. Every habitation seemed full of the former, and every door-yard thronged with the latter. Both were thriving, but which had the best claim to cleanliness I am unable to decide. At Parkersburg, we took passage down the Ohio in the splendid new steamer, Boston.

As we passed by the Ohio and Kentucky shores, we were greeted by enthusiastic cheering, firing of cannon, and waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and our boys were not backward in returning the compliment. Everywhere, the people hailed our coming with joy, and gave evidence of a feeling of safety with the 9th corps between them and the enemy. At Caltletsburg, near the mouth of the Big Sandy, we found the town nearly deserted, and all stores of value removed across the Ohio, on account of an anticipated rebel raid the previous night. On reaching Cincinnati, we were ordered to this city (Lexington), and crossed over to Covington, Ky., where we took the cars and arrived here as before stated.

Col. Leasure was appointed Post Commandant, and has labored with praiseworthy energy and ability in caring for the new coming troops and bringing order out of chaos. Lexington is a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, and, withal, a very pleasant place. Its cemetery is one of its chief attractions. Here is the noted Clay Monument, erected to the Sage of Ashland, a most beautiful piece of workmanship, one hundred and thirty feet in height and fifty feet square at the base. The people in this section are nearly two-thirds secessionist, but those who are loyal are heart and soul for the Union. Here, as in Tennessee, it costs a man something to be loyal. Skirmishing is going on not more than a dozen miles from here, and I think the rebels will get "chewed up" soon in Kentucky. We have a large force here now, and the troops are erecting fortifications. The boys in the 36th are doing nicely. They have a fine encampment in front of a black walnut grove, and, though the weather is quite cool, their shelter tents give them very good protection. Capt. Warriner joined his company at Baltimore, and the boys were right glad to see him. Mail matter for the 36th should be directed to the 9th corps, via Cincinnati, Ohio.

OSBORNE.

TRAGEDY IN IRELAND.—In Limerick, Ireland, on the 13th ult., Michael Dillane was sentenced to be hung. Having had a quarrel with a neighboring gentleman named Fitzgerald about the ownership of a piece of land, Dillane hired two ruffians, Patrick and James Welch, to kill him. They did the job well, attacking Fitzgerald in the presence of his young wife and slaying him in spite of her tears and entreaties. The Welchies have already been hanged, but Dillane hoped to escape by suborning a jury, but is to suffer a like fate.

MYSTICIOUS CHIME.—In Providence, Sunday night, a nefarious attempt was made to blow up a large brick dwelling-house, now nearly finished, and owned by J. S. Remington. The attempt was partially successful, and damage to the extent of over \$1000 was inflicted. The proprietor has no suspicion who could have planned this diabolical attempt to destroy his property, and it is even doubtful whether a more murderous motive may not have been at the bottom of the proceeding.

AN "EVIL" IN THE ARMY.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: "The army has increased some lately, not by enlistment, not by conscription, but by birth. A soldier in one of the Wisconsin regiments, who has been in every battle that the regiment has been in since it came into service, was taken suddenly ill the other morning. A surgeon was called, and this soldier gave birth to a child! I have not learned whether the recruit was a male or female."

STORING ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—It is stated that a large amount of arms and ammunition is being stored in the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, Me. Twenty thousand English Enfield rifles, 300,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and any number of tons of gunpowder have already been received, and other stores of war are on their way there for safe keeping in view of future emergencies.

AN INCESTUOUS FATHER.—Thomas Jones, a fisherman residing in a hut near Troy, N. Y., has been arrested on a terrible charge, that of incestuous intercourse with his own daughter, a girl of fifteen years, who became a mother last Saturday. Jones, who is a man between 40 and 50 years of age, does not deny the parentage of the infant, but says the girl is his wife's daughter by another husband.

INDEMNITY.—When the steamer Sam Gaty was captured by guerrillas at Sibley's Landing, on the Missouri river, twenty negroes found on board were ordered ashore in a line, and deliberately shot, one at a time, one of the rebels holding a lantern in the face of each victim while the others shot him.

A SAD STATE OF THINGS.—Three-fifths of the adult white population of California are men without wives. Four out of every five white men are bachelors—and, from necessity, for while there are 183,856 white men in the State, there are only 48,149 white women. These poor fellows are to be pitied, not blamed.

A YOUNG COON CAUGHT BY A SHE SAMSON.—The following marriage notice is taken from a New York paper:—

Married: Henry Coon, son of Alvin Coon, to Mrs. Harriet Samson. It is rather an uneven match, but it is thought to be the best for the future, the husband being fifteen years of age, and the bride thirty-five, both of Sandy Creek.

DIED OF DISGUST.—One Solomon Henshaw, a wealthy citizen of Fountain county, Ind., committed suicide on Friday of last week, because he had become a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and their treasonable character so troubled him that he could not bear the odium.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

It has been "orful" muddy in the rural districts the present week.

The legislature has passed to be engrossed the bill incorporating the Southbridge and Palmer railroad. Now for the railroad!

BALL.—There will be a ball at the Antique House next Wednesday evening. Goddard & Dorman's band of Worcester, are to furnish the music, and a good time may be safely counted on.

TREAS was mailed at the post office in Ware, during the quarter ending March 31, 11,506 letters, which is the largest number ever mailed in one quarter.

U. S. TAXES paid by the manufacturers of Ware for the month of February: G. H. Gilbert & Co., \$1,296.96; Otis Co., \$534.94; C. A. Stevens, \$24.70.

DIXIE IN DIXIE.—W. Dixey, for several years past superintendent of the Amherst and Palmer railroad, has gone down to Dixie, to take charge of the Orange and Alexandria railroad.

SIGN OF SPRING.—The first frog in this vicinity got his head out of the mud on Thursday evening, and publicly cried out "Spring!" Its voice was like that of a child with its mouth full of gingerbread.

A somewhat lengthy communication from South Wilbraham came too late for insertion this week. It has spiced nicely in it to keep till another issue. Meanwhile, we hope our South Wilbraham correspondents will keep good natured.

VOTE ON THE "TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT."—There was a small vote on the repeal of the two years' amendment, in this town, last Monday. Only 16 votes were cast, 12 for and 4 against the repeal of that article of the Constitution. If the Know Nothings had stirred in their coffins, a majority would have been given against the repeal.

CONCERT.—The concert given by the choir of the Congregational church, under the direction of Chas. H. Brakenridge, on Thursday evening, was received with favor by an appreciative audience, and was an exceedingly creditable affair, both to the leader and choir. It was an illustration of the fact that our community has the talent and taste to get up a better concert than those which come along with flaming posters but have little to commend them.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM.—A letter came to the South Wilbraham post office last week with the following poetical direction:

"P. M., this letter cannot wait;
To South Wilbraham send it straight.
To Mr. Eggleston the message give,
Who in the boarding-house doth live;
At least, he did a month ago,
And does if death's not laid him low.
If he's alive, he'll read this letter,
And if he's dead, so much the better."

BRIMFIELD TOWN OFFICERS.—At a town meeting held at Brimfield last Monday, the following officers were chosen:—Clerk, Geo. Bacon; treasurer, Alfred L. Converse; selectmen, W. H. Wyles, Sumner Parker, James S. Blair; assessors, Warren F. Tarbell, Newton S. Hubbard, David W. Jones; school committee, 3 years, Ezra B. Weld, 1 year, Warren F. Tarbell; constables, Nathan F. Robinson, Samuel W. Brown. Appropriations—schools \$1200, highways \$800, town expenses \$3000.

MR. EDITOR:—Our annual town meeting came off here in the South Parish on Monday last. The meeting was organized by the choice of William H. Twing, Esq., of the center village, as moderator; he received all the votes cast, forty-one. Mr. Twing has heretofore been an unsuccessful candidate for moderator; but, judging from the manner he conducted the meeting, his prompt and ready decisions of Parliamentary practice, his success in forwarding business, and aptness and readiness, at the punctum of time, to see that no members of the house obtruded personalities upon each other, must secure him, hereafter, a success in the office of his desire, and a name as presiding officer which will be truly enviable. The following is a list of town officers chosen for the year ensuing:—Town clerk and treasurer, John M. Merrick; selectmen, Horace Clark, Porter Cross, Walter Hitchcock; assessors, Levi Smith, F. E. Clark, Hiram Scripser; overseers of poor, Jereus Beebe, John Baldwin, Eli M. Smith; fence viewers, Isaac W. Leach, S. U. Stanton, L. Russell Warner, D. A. Brower; school committee, Rev. Mr. Morse for three years, Rev. Mr. Chester for two years and to fill vacancy; constables, F. K. Lathrop, E. C. Colton. All the foregoing were chosen by ballot.

The town has expended the past year, for highways, town ways, and bridges, \$1130; contingent expenses, including town officers' services, \$753.47; bounty to soldiers in 37th regiment Mass. Vol., \$1700; bounties to volunteer in 45th regiment, \$5400—inclusive, \$7160; State aid to families of volunteers, from April 1st 1862 to April 1st 1863, \$3388.81. The town is now in debt \$16,074.72. The town has a claim against the State for aid of families of volunteers of \$3,590.93, which, if paid, will reduce the debt of the town to \$12,483.79. The town, at its meeting, made no appropriation for the payment of the above debt, or even the interest thereon. Appropriations for the current year—schools, \$1600; support of paupers, \$900; highways and bridges, \$1000; contingent expenses, \$200; total, \$4100. There is talk among some of the "old coons" of calling another town meeting, to raise a small amount to pay the interest on the small amount the town owes. "We shall see what we shall see." What is good economy in an individual is, usually, in town matters. Pay interest promptly.

OSBORNE.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM, April 9th, 1863.

CONTRABANDS.—Within two weeks past seven hundred and fifty contrabands have arrived at St. Louis from Helena, Arkansas, and the superintendent who had them in charge received two thousand three hundred applications for their services. About two hundred of them were hired by Illinois farmers, two hundred went to Kansas, and one hundred to Iowa. These contrabands were worth in the South over six hundred thousand dollars.

A STEP TOWARDS PEACE.—A young Yankee artilleryman was lately married to a Virginia dandy at Suffolk by the chaplain of the 6th Regiment.

DEDICATION AT SPENCER.—About fifteen months since, the Congregational church edifice in Spencer was wholly destroyed by fire. The people there have just completed another, which, for architectural symmetry and beauty, is exceeded by very few country houses of worship. It was dedicated on Wednesday last, in the presence of a very large and deeply interested assembly. The public services were performed by Rev. Mr. Coolidge, of Leicester, who invoked the blessing and read the scriptures; Rev. Mr. Cruikshanks, the acting pastor, preached the sermon; and Rev. Dr. Vail, of Palmer, offered the dedication prayer. We congratulate the good people of Spencer on the success of their noble enterprise, in the erection of this beautiful structure for the worship of God. The music was of a high order, and did great credit to the choir, and Mr. Sumner, of Worcester, under whose direction it was performed.

SNEEZING THEM OUT.—A curious artifice was adopted by the anti-Carnivalists at Rome to render the masked balls at the theater unpopular. They got up into the upper boxes and showered down thence a quantity of sneezing-powder, which set the whole company of dominoes and costumes into violent fits of nasal convulsions, and obliged them to abandon the theatre.

STRAWBERRY FIELDS.—Wouldn't you like to live in Maryland in strawberry time? In one county there are seven hundred acres of strawberries, and two persons in that State have each one hundred and twenty acres, and three others one hundred acres each in strawberry fields.

POSTAGE.—It is stated that on and after July 1st all letters deposited in post offices for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward as now, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamps on them. After that time the postage on drop letters will be two cents instead of one.

MAN AND WOMAN ON A RAIL.—At Millbrook, C. W., a man and woman were recently ridden out of town on a rail because the man harbored the woman, who was called the Great Eastern, while his own sick wife was neglected. The man was colored, but the woman was not—except in reputation.

MORE IRON-CLADS.—The different iron-clads now in process of construction are rapidly assuming their outlines, and some of them are much further advanced than many suppose. It will not be long before we shall have more iron-clads launched.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A child was born in Manchester, N. H., a few days ago, having ten fingers and eleven toes. Its parents wishing to dispose of a small portion of them called on a doctor, who removed the surplus members in a satisfactory manner.

CHEAP FARMS.—Farms are selling cheap out in Illinois. Forty acres of good land, within three miles of Springfield, Missouri, were sold on the 19th ult. for \$6. Who wouldn't buy a farm at that rate?

HAVE TO BE WATCHED.—The N. Y. Post says the legislators at Albany have come to such a pass that they have to be watched like a gang of plunderers intent only on fleecing the public.

ANOTHER TUMBLE.—Gold, which was forced up from 139 to 160, last week, by the speculators, has caught another fall, going down to 147½ at the latest quotations.

RETURNING DESERTERS.—Deserters are returning to the Potomac army at the rate of two or three regiments a week.

YELLOW FEVER.—News from the Gulf states that yellow fever is assuming a malignant form in the extreme Southern States.

Special Notices.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

Helmhold's Extract Buchu. The Great Diuretic.
Helmhold's Extract Buchu. The Great Diuretic.
Helmhold's Extract Buchu. The Great Diuretic.
Helmhold's Extract Buchu. The Great Diuretic.
And a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once. Beware of Counterfeits.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and assurance to young men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 24

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth, and beautiful. I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days. All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, No. 321 Broadway, New York.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, mh21 3m Kings County, New York.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery will decimate the volunteers far more than the bullets of the enemy; therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of Holloway's Pills. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British soldiers. Only 25 cents per box. 213

A Friend in Need. Try It.
Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all rheumatic and nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sore Throats, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing, and powerful strengthening properties excite the most remarkable cures. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. Sold by all Dealers. 29

BORN.
In Stafford, 3d, a son to JAMES DONALD; same day, a son to CHARLES SMITH.

MARRIED.
In Palmer, 7th, by Rev. Dr. Vail, LAMBERT ALLEN and Mrs. SOPHONIA MILLER, both of Palmer.
In Williamstown, 2d, WM. L. WEAVER, editor of the Williamstown Journal, and HATTIE A. TOWLE, in North Manchester, Ct. 8th, by Rev. Mr. Allen, CHANCEY MOORE of Springfield, Mass., and JENNIE GARDNER of Manchester.

DIED.
In Palmer, March 30th, MARGARET, 78, wife of Ebenezer Harvey.
In Wales, 2d, widow JULIA THOMPSON, 64.
In Fiskdale, 1st, CAROLINE LUCINDA, infant daughter of George H. Wright.
In Brimfield, Dec. 29th, WILLIE P., 10 months, son of John Pratt; March 4th, MARY NICHOLS, 88, widow of Daniel Nichols.
In Stafford, 3d, ROSWELL SQUIERS, 86.
In Ware, March 10, CHARLOTTE MURDOCK, 67.
In Washington, 5th, FRANK WALKER of Union, member of the 22d Conn. regiment.
In Ware, March 30th, of cancer, JASH. JAMES ARTHUR, 13 months, son of Thomas and Emeline Naylor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
—AND—
MECHANICS' TOOLS.
Direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Also, 500 CASKS NAILS, as low as the market, by E. BROWN.

50 AND CULTIVATORS.
In great variety, for sale at manufacturers' prices, Palmer, Mass. 29 by E. BROWN.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT, and for sale at fair prices, by E. BROWN.

REMOVAL!

J. H. STORRS
Would inform his CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS that he has taken the store lately occupied by E. D. HOWLAND, and will offer for a few days:

Fast colored Prints,	17cents.
Merrimac "	22 "
Brown Cottons, 30 inches,	30 "
" " 40 "	33 "
" " " heavy,	34 "
Bleached Cotton,	29 "
44 Bleached do.,	25 "

CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTHS.
MATS.
&c., &c.

Black Silks.
Double Face Silks.
Fancy Silks.
Spring Cloaks.
Spring Sackings.
Many Goods much less than the present wholesale prices.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE,
and we shall make additions weekly from Boston and New York.

J. H. STORRS,
WARE, MASS.
April 2, 1863. 1yr.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of Amasa Switzer, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

AUSTIN FULLER,
April 19, 1863. Administrator with will annexed.

NOTICE OF VISIT.
OPTICIANS.
LAZARUS & MORRIS.
OCULISTS.

MESSRS. LAZARUS & MORRIS, Opticians and Oculists, Hartford, Ct., and 184 Main st., Springfield, Mass., desire to inform the citizens of Ware and vicinity that Mr. B. Lazarus (a member of the firm) will VISIT WARE, on Tuesday, April 14, and have an office as usual at the Hotel, for the sale of their Celebrated Perfected Spectacles, remaining for the transaction of business until Saturday (18th inst.) noon. Mr. Lazarus is exceedingly skilful in fitting the eye, and is beside courteous and painstaking. Messrs. L. & M. solicit for him a continuance of the patronage so liberally accorded him on the occasion of his last visit, which it will be their pride to deserve by the practice of unswerving honor and integrity in the conduct of their business.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

6,000 YARDS of
PRINTS,
AT LESS THAN

MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES,
—BY—
M. W. FRENCH.

SPRING STYLES OF
DELAINES,
AND OTHERS,
VERY CHEAP.
By M. W. FRENCH.

Cotton & Woolen Flannels,
At Much Less Than Their Value,
By M. W. FRENCH.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND SMALL WARES,
ABOUT AS CHEAP AS EVER,
BY
M. W. FRENCH.

STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Which will be offered
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
BY
M. W. FRENCH.

ALL KINDS OF
GRASS SEED,
For sale by NEWTON & CONVERSE.
Palmer, April 4, 1863. 1f

PACIFIC GUANO.
Agency for the Ammoniated Pacific Guano. We are receiving a constant supply of this superior Guano, which will be found one of the cheapest and best Fertilizers in the market. It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops—Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received the last season. A pamphlet, containing testimonials, &c., will be furnished on application. Also—continue the Agencies in Fertilizers, Seeds, &c.; Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime; Fish Guano; Ground Bone; Bone Meal; Poudrette; Pulverized Charcoal; Grass Seed, &c., at the lowest market prices. GEO. DAYENPORT & Co., 145 Milk street, Boston. mh28 3m

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.
GROVESTEEN & Co., 499 Broadway, N. Y. Now at their new warehouses, are prepared to offer to the public their new Enlarged Seale Piano Fortes, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, &c., &c. The Grovesteen Piano Fortes received the Highest Award of Merit over all at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute, which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. Heavy Mouldings, with Carved Legs, \$175 and \$200. Rosewood Tops, \$10 extra. Warranted for Five Years. Terms, Net Cash. mh28 3m

GOVERNMENT
PENSION AGENCY!
GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF \$100 Collected for soldiers who have been discharged from service by reason of wounds or disability, without regard to length of time. Invalid soldiers discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the U. S. service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful. This Agency is duly licensed, and the undersigned does his business direct with the authorities at Washington, and not through third parties. JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney, Palmer, March 21, 1863.

A SMALL TENEMENT TO LET.
Inquire of L. S. HILLS, Palmer, March 14, 1863.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for Hides and Skins delivered at their market. Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES.
Known as
"HELMHOLD'S" Genuine PREPARATIONS.
viz: HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"
"SARSAPARILLA,"
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Helmhold's Genuine Preparation,
"Highly Concentrated" Compound
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calcareous deposits, such as natural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and it is good for men, women, or children.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. for Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Disipation, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Weak Nerves, Headaches, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Flushing of the face, Eruptions on the face, Puffed Countenance, Dryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, ENUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but how will they confess. The records of the Insane Asylum, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion, *their Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to invigorate and strengthen the system, which Helmhold's Extract Buchu invariably does.* A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Remales, Females, Females,
Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating Marriage.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Disipation, or in

The Decline or Change of Life.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience,

AND NO EXPOSURE.
It cures frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling Poisonous, Diseased, and Worn-out Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands,
Who Have Been the Victims of Quacks,
and who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a short time, have found their remedy in the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after marriage.

USE
Helmhold's Extract Buchu
For all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
Helmhold's Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA.

SYMPOMS.
This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears, Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucous Surfaces, making its appearance in the form of Ulcers. Helmhold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

HELMHOLD'S ROSE WASH.
An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection in Diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES.
From eight to twenty years standing, with names known to science and fame.

For Medical Properties of DUCHU, See Dispensatory of the United States. See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic. See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. PHIRAM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medical-Curative Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU.
\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
50 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.

Or half a dozen of each for \$12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmhold, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMHOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day of November, 1864. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila. Address letters for information in confidence, to H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist, Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,
and unprincipled dealers, who endeavor to dispose of their "own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmhold's Genuine Preparations.
" " " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " " Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmhold's—take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.
Sold by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer, Dr. Holden, Ware, and H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Springs, March 21, 1863.

DENTISTRY.
DR. J. B. GOULD, will be at the Springs House, Stafford, the first Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each month.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. Stafford Springs, March 28, 1863. 3m

COLLINS & TITUS,
HOUSE, Sign, Carriage, Landscape, Ornamental, and Decorative
PAINTERS.
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, GILDERS, AND PAPER HANGERS,
MAIN STREET, PALMER, MASS.

Carpet put down, Curtains adjusted, &c. Work done neatly, promptly, and in the manner and at the time agreed upon. mh28 1f

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Abigail Jenks, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

N. F. ROGERS, Administrator.
March 3, 1863. 23

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:
Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m. Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.
Passengers taking the mail train from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenfield, and Dana; at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, and Sunderland.

LONGLEY & SMITH, Lessees.
Amherst, June 2, 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Chester Strong, late of Palmer, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

JAMES G. ALLEN, Administrator.
Palmer, March 17, 1863. mh28

50,000 AGENTS WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY. 75,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, RINGS, GOLD PENS, PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$100,000.

To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes and sealed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. Our receipt of the certificate you will see what you can have, and then in your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cts. each, which must be enclosed when the certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty for \$5, sixty-five for \$10, and one hundred for \$15.

Agents.—Those acting as agents will be allowed 10 cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided they remitance amounts to \$1. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate and remit 15 cents to us in cash or postage stamps. With the Certificate will be sent a circular giving full instructions to agents. Address

S. M. WARD & CO., Box 4786, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all such painful, and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

FOR MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price \$1 bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.
N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. 1y31

Sold in Palmer by A. M. Higgins & Co. x

Palmer Steam Mill!
THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL,
FEED, SALT, LIME,
COAL WOOD, &c.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 29, 1862.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Sell and Rent, at Moderate Prices. Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass. Feb. 7, 1863. 1f

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS.
For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c., &c. Price 50 cents per bottle.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
A remedy of unequalled value for the removal of every obstruction from the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels, and every impurity from the blood. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Palmer, and H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs.

DOWNERS' KEROSENE—just received, and selling at a lower rate than inferior oils are now selling.
Fresh Lemons, Oranges, and Figs.
Stafford Springs, Jan., 1863.

A. B. COWAN,
DENTIST.
Office and residence in
Lawrence Block, PALMER, MASS.

GRAND OPENING.
NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of K. H. ALLEN, and will keep

A FULL STOCK
on hand of
FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE
Fish, Crockery,

GLASS, STONE, AND WOODEN WARE,
and will sell

At Wholesale and Retail,
AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place in town.

We are receiving fresh goods from market every week.
CALL AND SEE. NEWTON & CONVERSE.
Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

DR. E. B. LYON,
After looking over the field, and consulting with many of the prominent citizens in different parts of the town, has been induced to make Palmer a permanent residence, and offers his professional services as

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
to such as would command them.
Office at the Nassauwan House.
Orders left at the office of O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and at the office of Gamaliel Collins, Esq., Thordike, will be attended to.
Fresh Vaccino Virus from known patients on hand.
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1863. j101f

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.
The Original Medicine. Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incurable Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S P

Town meeting in Eastham was held Feb. 9th. On calling to order the clerk spoke the following original lines:—
The years roll round—they come and go,
Burdened with sounds of war and woe—
The widow's wail, the orphan's tears,
Our country's hopes, our country's fears,
And while we gather here to-day,
Who will not in his spirit pray,
The Lord in mercy spare us—save
This nation from a nation's grave!

GOVERNMENT TAXES.—The Internal revenue receipts are now about one million per week, or an average of fifty millions per year. Although this seems large, it is only one-third of the amount estimated for. It ought to commence with April and be three millions per week—in fact much more to make up for the estimated deficiency of the past six months. The immense income tax, however, which is due in May for the preceding year, must not be lost sight of. It will amount to fifty millions to commence with, and with the taxes for the remainder of the revenue year it is quite certain that the estimated revenue of one hundred and fifty millions per year will be obtained.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.—Such is the scarcity of food in Fredericksburg that the population are compelled to draw daily rations from the rebel Quartermasters. The wealthiest citizen of that place draws five rations daily for subsistence of himself and family.

More epitaphs are written to show the wit of the living than to perpetuate the virtues of the dead.

"Not For a Day, But For All Time."
Sir Thomas Brown was a great metaphysician, and like all that tribe of theorists, he made great mistakes. One of his sententious assertions was, that there was no general remedy for disease except death. The remark is terse and epigrammatic, but untrue. Professor Holloway, the distinguished medical botanist, whose Pills and Ointment are everywhere transcending human expectation, by the most astonishing cures of every bodily ailment, are not only general but universal remedies. The whole country resounds with the fame of these remedies and their famous inventor. States and empires may flourish and flourish, but his reign and be forgotten, but so long as the tide of time rolls on, the name of Holloway will be borne with it from generation to generation. By his labors for the amelioration of human suffering, he has earned immortality. His name is a more enduring monument than the page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful nations, so long as disease and pain exist. Compare the results of his great discoveries with the benefits conferred upon mankind by a Cooper, an Abernethy, or a Brodie. These were the idols of circumscribed constituencies, but he is the world's physician. Those only who could afford a munificent fee could obtain their advice, and the cheapness of his never-failing remedies places them within the reach of the poor of every land. A hundred patients would be considered a very large number for the most eminent of our regular physicians. Holloway can count by millions, and the cures wrought by his remedies are in the same proportion.—*Evening Journal.*

SPRING GOODS.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING
together with
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford.
A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES.
Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies.
Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.
H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Feb. 23, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES!
ANY person desiring to purchase a first-rate Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this office than at any other place.
Palmer, Feb. 7.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
Beetroot.
25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and
WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.
Put up and for sale by
D. R. TYLER,
Feb. 23, 1863. Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—

CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,

Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.

H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Sept. 1862.

G. S. BOSWORTH H. Carpenter and Joiner
Cards can be printed at this office at short notice. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
Palmer, April 1, 1861.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties supplied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

E. B. ELSDREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AOR.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks, Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers' produce exchanged for goods. Commerce Bldg.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins, and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

K. H. ALLEN,
Meat Market, basement of Palmer House.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. O'X,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts, Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the depot.

NASSOWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEAKE, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and Groceries.

N. PIPER, AOR.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and other Marble Works.

P. McMANAMY,
Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, AOR.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER,
Nassowanno Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM,
Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of Leather.

W. N. COLBY,
Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.

Wedding and other parties furnished with All Kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy.

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN PUNCH, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country orders solicited.

267 Main street, Springfield, Mass.,
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden
INSURANCE AGENCY!

ARE YOU INSURED?
Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses adjusted and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

All descriptions of real and personal property insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., DORCHESTER.
Capital and assets, \$210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$345,000.
75 percent of profits divided annually, and no liability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!
Provide for your family while in health!

Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
NON FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

Your money is not lost by suspension of payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$175,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS G. ALLEN, Agt.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
BEHAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army or navy should take especial care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment, and when the soldiers and sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, indigestion
These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome and indigestible. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue
Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the pain. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can be cured by the use of these Pills and Ointment. If the soldier or sailor let the Bowels be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another: whereas this Ointment will restore the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.
To which every soldier and sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure, and convenient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies. **CAUTION!**—None are genuine unless the words, "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box, the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one reporting such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines, or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

M. FOX, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Bernard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
NASSOWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man
should not have a Pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"
Family Sewing Machine,
WITH ALL THE
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gosamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, hraid, &c., but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
438 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 60 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 55 Allyn House Block.
Providence Office - Phoenix Building.
Jan 1.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!

It is not a Dye!
Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will restore grey or diseased hair to its original condition and color; will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates dandruff; will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is a certain cure for all diseases of the head.

It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.
Read the following testimonials:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New York, Nov. 6, 1861.
WM. GRAY, Esq. Dear Sir:—Two months ago my hair was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had was all gray, and falling out very fast, until I feared I should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restorative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out, and soon restored the color, and after using two bottles my head is completely covered with a healthy growth of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood. I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Southern District, New York.

PRICE.....75 CENTS. THREE BOTTLES.....\$2.
Prepared and sold by the Proprietor, WILLIAM GRAY, at Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y.

At wholesale by F. C. WELLS & CO., 110 Franklin st., D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway; HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich st., New York, and retailed by all responsible druggists throughout the United States.

N. B.—Druggists or others sending cash orders for the Restorative, will be supplied with circulars containing certificates from people of the highest respectability, from all parts of the country.

52—ly.

OPTICIANS
LAZARUS & MORRIS
OCULISTS.

MESSRS.
LAZARUS & MORRIS,
PRACTICAL
OPTICIANS & OCULISTS,

No. 17 Hungerford and Cone's Building,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
and
No. 184 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Claim for their
Celebrated
Perfected Spectacles,

The under-mentioned advantages over those in ordinary use:

1st. That from the peculiar construction of the Glasses, they ASSIST and PRESERVE the Sight, rendering frequent changes quite unnecessary.

2d. That they confer a Brilliancy and Distinctness of Vision, with an amount of Ease and Comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.

3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground is manufactured specially for Optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.

4th. That the frames in which they are set whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the Finest Quality and Finish, and Guaranteed Perfect in every respect.

Apart from the above advantages offered, Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS are EDUCATED, PRACTICAL Opticians and Oculists, and are exceedingly skillful in FITTING the Eye, whether for diseased or impaired vision, however difficult the case may be. They examine the Eye with a powerful Lens, and on the result of such examination AT ONCE select Glasses to suit. The Eye so fitted with Spectacles, possessing the requisite power, neither more nor less, DO NOT FAIL, or require the constant changes that are so necessary where badly fitted or improper glasses are used. The assurance is offered that their business will be, as heretofore, conducted with HONOR and INTEGRITY, and in a uniformly Courteous and Pains-taking Manner.

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TO GIVE SATISFACTION.
Palmer, 1862.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington,
(under the Act of 1837.)

76 STATE ST., - - - (Opp. Kilby St.) - - - BOSTON.

After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

The Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing Patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to any which can be offered them elsewhere. The Testimonials below given prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber, and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGE AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during the twelve years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining Patents. He is also enabled to procure a Patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most CAPABLE and successful practitioners whom I have had official intercourse with."
Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of securing for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."
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"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all of which patents have been granted, and that is now pending. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most careful attention given to their cases, and at very reasonable charges."
JOHN TAGGART.

"During eight months, the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on TWICE rejected applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, every one of which was decided in his favor by the Commissioner of Patents."
R. H. EDDY, Boston, January 24, 1863. ly

To Nervous Sufferers of Both Sexes.
A Reverend Gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing all the usual routine and irregular expensive modes of treatment without success, considered it his duty to write to communicate to his afflicted fellow creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of a post-paid, addressed envelope, he will send (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct to DR. JOHN M. DAGG, A. M., 136 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW LONDON NORTHERN RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, December 1, 1862, Trains leave Palmer 7:30 A. M. and 2:15 P. M., in connection with trains for Springfield. Leave New London 7:30 A. M. and 1:40 P. M., connecting at Palmer with Western road for Springfield and Albany at 11:01, 11:30 A. M. and 5:08 P. M., and in time for trains to Amherst, Worcester and Boston.

Trains connect at Williamstown for Hartford, and at New London with Stonington, Providence, New Haven and N. York trains for New York. November 29, 1862. R. N. DOWD, Supt.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.
THE Subscriber has taken the Jewelry Store lately occupied by S. P. Blair, in Nassowanno Block, and offers to the public an excellent assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, which he will sell at small profits.

WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED.
At short notice and in a workmanlike manner. Call and see
W. W. HAGAR, 141.
Palmer, Aug. 18, 1860.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

This valuable and popular Medicine has universally received the most favorable recommendations of the medical profession, and the public as **The most efficient and agreeable Saline Aperient.**

It may be used with the best effect in Billious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Torpidity of the Liver, Gout, Rheumatic Affections, Gravel, Piles, and all complaints where a gentle and cooling Aperient or Purgative is required.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers; by Sea and Land, Residents of Hot Climates, Persons of Sedentary Habits, Invalids, and Consumptive. Captain of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medicine Chests.

It is in the form of a powder, carefully put up in bottles, to keep in any climate, and merely requires water to be poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The news of the present week is not cheering to the Union cause. Repulsed at Charleston, our navy has returned to Port Royal, and the idea of capturing the iniquitous city appears to be abandoned for the present.

On the Mississippi, our armies and navy are yet unsuccessful. After exploring the creeks, bayous, and swamps, to get in the rear of Vicksburg, they find themselves little nearer the object than they were a year ago. It is possible that the siege may be abandoned unless the iron-clads from Port Royal come to the rescue.

Van Dorn's entire rebel force has been defeated at Franklin, Tenn., by Gen. Granger, after a severe fight of two hours. The rebels left their dead on the field; losses not known on either side. This is an important victory. On the same day (10th), the rebels captured a train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, killing 12 or 13 of the guard.

Col. Bissell's engineer corps has arrived at Memphis, and it is said that it will immediately commence the repair of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This looks as if the siege of Vicksburg, as at present conducted, was to be abandoned.

Matters in North Carolina look as if there would be fighting there soon. Gen. Foster is still hemmed in at Little Washington, but has been reinforced and may be able to defeat the enemy. Two gunboats have also reached him. Newbern is being strongly fortified, as the rebels are, apparently, intending to attack the place.

We have whispers that Gen. Hooker's army is in motion, but in what direction we cannot learn. We are promised stirring news in a few days.

Richmond papers report a fight on Sunday, the 5th, between Gen. Wise and the Union forces at Williamsburg, resulting in our forces taking shelter in Fort Magruder.

A small steamer named the George Washington was destroyed by the rebels in Broad River, S. C., a few days ago. Two men were killed and several others wounded.

A letter dated at Baton Rouge, March 27, announces the departure of Gen. Grover's division for the Atchafalaya country.

It is understood at Washington that our Government has sent another note to Great Britain concerning the sailing of privateers from English ports, protesting in very strong terms against such business, and even hinting that the responsibility for letting out any more piratical craft ought to be laid to the door of Her Majesty's Government.

The "Fair Damsel" over the Sea.

Lord Palmerston, on his recent installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, made a speech in which he said that each of the contending parties in America "sue us (England) like rivals who sue a fair damsel, each party wanting us to take up his cause, and each feeling some little stinging resentment on account of that neutrality which both of them in some degree characterize as unfriendliness." That is a brilliant idea, of comparing England to a "fair damsel" which we and the rebels are courting to obtain favor. So far as our Government is concerned, the noble Lord cannot point to the first thing said or done with a view to seeking the favor of England. We have never asked our neighbor for vessels or munitions of war; we never have besought the "fair damsel" to lend us money or men; indeed we have asked of her no favor but what is perfectly legitimate and right. We have simply asked her to leave us to settle our own matters in our own way, without aiding the rebellion in a secret manner. We have asked that she allow no piratical vessels to be fitted out from her ports to prey upon our commerce; and that she will not send cargoes of powder and guns to the rebels and refuse us favors that she grants to our enemies. This "fair damsel" we know is courted by the rebels, and though she may be coquetish with them, she maintains her cold and selfish neutrality with us.

We have a right to complain of this treatment; we have a right to claim equal consideration with the rebels. Though it is unfair in a nation allied by treaties, to place us on a level with insurgents, yet we do not complain, provided they are not favored above us, which is in fact the case. Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell have, however, promised non-interference in our quarrel. The English Government may be true to this promise, but while it knowingly allows vessels to be fitted out for rebel cruisers in its ship-yards, it cannot escape suspicion of complicity in rebel designs upon our commerce. If this "fair damsel" will show a fair hand, we shall have more faith in the sincerity of her pledges and the honesty of her heart. Till she does this we cannot trust her.

SAD AFFAIR.—Lieut. Col. Kimball, of the Hawkins Zouaves, was recently shot by Gen. Corcoran, at Norfolk. The Col. was in command of the outer picket, and Gen. Corcoran attempted to pass without giving the counter-sign. Col. Kimball seized the bridle of the horse, and Gen. Corcoran, in a passion, shot him dead. Thus a faithful soldier is sacrificed at the hands of a passionate officer, who was violating an order his subordinate was charged to enforce.

DRAFTING.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says there is reason to believe that the execution of the conscription act will be indefinitely postponed. Contrary to dispatches to the Post say preparations are making for a draft to fill up the old regiments, and New York will be among the first of the states called upon for fresh troops.

ALL READY.—The New Hampshire Second Regiment, which went home on a furlough, reports to the War Department through Gen. Marston that they are ready for duty at any point to which they may be ordered.

THE ATTACK UPON CHARLESTON.

For a year Government has been making preparations to capture Charleston. It has built ten or a dozen iron-clad vessels for this purpose, and armed them with its heaviest guns. Some of these guns carry projectiles weighing four hundred and fifty pounds, and if security from danger and weight of metal were necessary to take the city these were calculated to do it. But alas for human calculations! While Government was preparing for the conquest of that wicked city the city was preparing for resistance, so that preparations for defence kept pace with those for attack.

Everything being in readiness, nine iron-clad vessels steamed into the jaws of the rebel batteries and forts of Charleston harbor on Tuesday of last week. The enemy waited till the vessels had reached the converging fire of all their guns, when three hundred cannon opened their volcanic mouths upon them, literally raining shot and shell upon the daring little fleet. Some of the vessels worked badly, and almost became unmanageable, but after a while they got into working order and returned the fire of the rebels. The Keokuk, a double turreted monitor, but the weakest of them all, ran up to within five hundred yards of Fort Sumpter and opened upon it. This vessel, however, was only able to fire three times before she was perfectly riddled with shot, some of them going completely through her six inches of iron. After receiving ninety shots, nineteen of which penetrated her sides and turrets, she retreated, and next morning sank on the bar in eighteen feet of water. The other vessels were less injured, all but three being disabled, having their turrets bent or bruised so as to prevent the working of their guns. After being under fire for nearly two hours the fleet withdrew. The hottest fire to which the vessels were exposed, however, lasted only thirty minutes, and during this period they sustained their greatest injury. They were able to fire, in all, but 151 shot, which were chiefly directed at Fort Sumter, the face of which was torn and battered by the ponderous missiles. In return it is estimated that the enemy fired over 4000 rounds, about one in every ten striking our fleet. It was a duel of 300 rebel guns against 32 on the side of the Union. But, for all these, the city of Charleston would have fallen, had not the rebels shut up the channels leading to the city by three rows of obstructions, formed by a network of chains and cables supported by caissons, under which were concealed torpedoes. One of these exploded near one of the vessels, doing no injury. Beyond these floating obstructions was a row of piles, rising ten feet out of water, and behind these were two iron-clad rams and a wooden gunboat. The opening through the line of piles was filled with torpedoes, rendering it impossible for any vessel to pass till the obstructions were removed.

The attack upon our fleet is described as having been one of the sublimest exhibitions ever witnessed. No vessels ever encountered such a shower of projectiles, or withstood such a concentration of fire. It was a heavy outlay for the rebels, while the greatest loss to us, aside from one or two men fatally injured, was the Keokuk, which cost \$400,000. Only a dozen men in the whole fleet were injured, and most of them but slightly. As late as Saturday the iron fleet still remained inside the bar, but correspondents say that no further attempts will be made to capture Charleston, and ere now the expedition has probably returned to Port Royal. The land forces returned the day after the fight. It is said that the fleet will be transferred to the Mississippi, but this is by no means certain. Probably no further efforts will be made to capture Charleston, unless it be with a land force.

A HARD STONY.—Three deserters from the rebel army under Gen. Garret have arrived within our lines from North Carolina. They report short rations, great dissatisfaction and frequent desertions among the rebels. They confirm the reports heretofore received concerning the sufferings of the loyalists in East Tennessee, and say that Union men are hunted down in the most relentless manner by the officers of the conscription; even old men whose locks are white with age are seized and forced into the rebel ranks, and compelled to fight for the confederacy. Proclamations are everywhere made that those who refuse to join their ranks shall be hung without judge or jury, and the conscription officers murder in cold blood all who attempt to escape.

SAVING AT THE SPIGOT AND WASTING AT THE BURN.—Peleg Chandler, of Boston, who has labored for two winters in the legislature to reduce the cost of supporting the State paupers, who now are boarded and clothed at a cost of not over \$1 a week, goes for giving Agassiz \$5000 to print a catalogue of bugs and reptiles, and, we presume, is ready to vote any quantity of money for any other purpose that will help build up Boston and vicinity. He probably favors voting away several millions for boring the Hoosac Mountain.—Consistency is a jewel with Boston legislators.

A REGION OF PLENTY.—A gentleman who has lived in the region of Deer and Sunflower Creeks, through which Porter's gunboats attempted to get in the rear of Haines' Bluff, states that they are scarcely wider than a room and are filled with fallen trees, &c. The canals upon their borders swarm with cattle that are almost wild, and the plantations in that quarter of the State are exceedingly productive.

RESULT OF TAPPING.—We have heard of folks being tapped who had the dropsy, and large quantities of water taken from them, but we see it stated that an officer in Washington the other day tapped a lady on the shoulder and took twenty-one pints of whiskey from her. It was contained in seven canteens upon her hoop skirt. She bore the operation like a martyr.

CARPETS.—A great trade is carried on through these times of high prices by the New England Carpet Company of Boston. See their advertisement in to-day's paper.

Letter from Gen. Banks' Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, LA., March 26, 1863.

The Expedition to Port Hudson—A tedious march—Skirmishing with rebels—Forays upon hen roosts, pig pens, and cattle yards—The naval fight—Our retreat, and what came of it.

Were you ever, my dear editor, invited to write something original in a lady's album, and did the cold sweat start from every pore, and your very hair stand on end at the bare thought? Well, if you have, you will know how to appreciate my feelings on being asked to contribute to your valuable sheet a little information respecting our late march. The fact is, laziness has been one of my inbred sins, and an amiable weakness from my youth up; but, back of all that, there lies a want which the poet has happily expressed:

"But, how shall I begin?
For I fear I have nothing original in me,
Excepting original sin."

This, therefore, dear editor, must be the excuse for all our short-comings; and, premising this much, we will endeavor to attend to the case in hand. For days prior to our departure, Baton Rouge was in a state of most unwanted excitement. Troops and supplies poured in thick and fast, till the levee was crowded to repletion; gangs of niggers worked like Trojans to restore order in the chaotic mass; sergeants yelled and bawled themselves hoarse; quartermasters flitted to and fro in the most excited manner, as if pursued by some appalling phantom; little dogs yelled and barked; while many a horse and refractory mule, inspired by the scene, absolutely refused to stir from the spot, and commenced a series of backward gyrations eminently pleasing to the spectator but distressing to the driver. Reports flew thick and fast as to the object of the expedition, its destination, the number of troops going, and the brigades that would remain behind; but speculation ceased when orders came for us to pack up and be ready to start at a moment's notice. Our regiment, it seems, was detached for a special service, to go in advance of the main body, seize upon the approaches to the Bayou Monteeux, there construct a bridge, and cover the advance. Monday, the 9th, at 6 p. m., we had our tents struck and were in marching trim, but no orders came, and we lay out in the open air all night, exposed to a heavy rain. At 4 a. m., on the morning of the 10th, we got under way, and were joined by a section of the 2d U. S. Artillery, which had been ordered to our support. After passing our pickets, we advanced with great caution, throwing out skirmishers in the woods, both sides of the road. We were in light marching order, but don't let that cheat you into the belief that we had nothing to carry. To be sure, we had only a trifle—merely an overcoat, a rubber and a woolen blanket, a gun, 60 rounds of ammunition, and two days' rations; but that trifle, somehow or other, felt like so many tons, while stumbling through those woods. The underbrush was very thick, and the vines, garlanding and festooning the trees, continually proved so many man-traps to the luckless skirmisher. Lower baths were taken, and a number of pools of water were unknown depths. Then, there were all manner of briars, and thorn bushes to contend with, each of which leveled its contribution; so that, as each company came in, you might easily have mistaken it for a delegation from the ragged schools of England, and one could not help fancying the seventh heaven of delight into which the lucky regiments were taken. Arrived at the bayou, four miles from Baton Rouge, two or three companies were thrown out as pickets, while the rest set to work felling trees and throwing up entrenchments. But little sleep visited us that first night. The very novelty of our situation kept us awake, and I could not help wondering what the good people at home would have said could they have seen us lying there in the open air, listening to the hooting of the owls, while the rain was pattering down among the leaves and the fire-flies glancing from tree to tree. About three in the morning, we were aroused by the rebels' firing upon and killing one of our pickets. His hip bone was frightfully shattered. He fell, but rose immediately on his other knee, and, drawing his man, as we subsequently ascertained, down his man, as we subsequently ascertained; for, the next morning, his cap and rifle were picked up, and a few days after, we discovered what a planter said was his grave.

At the bayou we remained four days, making reconnaissance and foraging excursions daily. It became absolutely dangerous for a cow or a pig to approach any of our lines. They never got halted but once; and, before they had time to consider whether to execute a masterly retreat or not, a bullet was mighty apt to cut short their meditations. Our boys had lived so long on salt junk and hard tack, they fairly revelled in fresh provisions. Turkeys, geese, hens, and chickens, nothing came amiss to them. Many a fowl was persecuted; and, yet, paradoxical as it may appear, we one of the natives could bring a railing accusation against us, for I doubt very much whether a single rail was left within four miles of our encampment. Friday, at about 3 p. m., our division came up and commenced passing, and, at six, we fell in and joined our brigade. We advanced only three miles, and bivouacked for the night on a cotton plantation. The press still stood in the field, and the cotton of yest before last's death was yet ungathered in the pod. As the owners of the plantation had fled, leaving only a few niggers to look after things. The niggers, by the way, around here, are a most benighted set. They have not the most remote ideas of time, distance, or numbers. Ask one how far it is to a certain place, and he will invariably reply, "Eight smart of a distance." I asked one how many miles it was to Port Hudson, to which he replied, "I dunno, massa; there's right smart of them; I spects about a million." Early on the morning of the 15th we were on the move, and advanced seven miles, searching all the plantations we came to, and confiscating cotton, sugar, molasses, and whatever else was good. Soon after noon we halted in an open lot, our advance being but two and a half miles directly opposite Port Hudson. Here, in a skirmish with the rebels, Col. Clark, on Gen. Banks' staff, was wounded in the leg. I shall never forget that eventful Saturday. Our gunboats were advancing up the river, and, ever and anon, would come up the deep booming of a gun, and some shell would whirl up and over the woods, into sight, and away into space, on its errand of death. Nearer and yet nearer came the cannonade, and fiercer grew the strife. Meanwhile, we were in an agony of suspense; for we received no tidings from the fleet, and could see nothing of what was going on, by reason of the intervening woods. Then night came on; night lit by the flashes of great guns, and rent with loud reports that went rolling away through the twilight land like distant thunder, while bombs and shells, flashing in the air, seemed like so many fiery meteors darting into space. Then the Mississippi took fire and died slowly down stream, while we lay and watched the ruddy glare grow farther and farther off, and listened as her shotguns went off, one by one, and her shells exploded and burst about her decks; and, finally, the fire reached the magazine, and there was a terrific roar and explosion that seemed to shake the very earth, a rush of flame heavenward, and darkness and silence settled down upon us. We expected a big fight in the morning, for the rebels were in considerable force directly ahead; but no ad-

vance was made, and, before noon, we were in full retreat. We fell back eight miles in a pouring rain, drenched to the skin, and encamped for the night in a vast mud-puddle of unknown depth. Every available stick was immediately laid violent hands on, and huge fires were built, around which stood disconsolate groups, making the most of the unwanted luxury of a shower and steam bath at one and the same time, free, gratis, for nothing. Monday noon, our division was ordered two miles to the banks of the Mississippi, where we remained four days, recruiting our strength. Our camp was the pleasantest one we had had. It was on a cotton plantation, on the first high bluff north of New Orleans. The banks were lined with live oaks. Back of and around us were dark forests, while before us lay spread out the Mississippi. On the 20th, we were once more en route for Baton Rouge, and, by 7 p. m., we were back again on our old camping ground, rejoiced to get home, though only war-worn veterans of a ten days' service. Of the object of the expedition and the satisfactory results attained I will say nothing, except that we can't see them, but will leave you to judge for yourself from the reports in Northern papers.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF WOMEN.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton calls a meeting of the loyal women of the nation at New York on Thursday, the 14th of May next. She says: "Woman is equally interested and responsible with man in the final settlement of this problem of self-government; therefore let none stand idle spectators now. When every hour is big with destiny, and each delay but complicates our difficulties, it is high time for the daughters of the revolution, in solemn council, to unseal the last will and testament of the Fathers, lay hold of their birthright of freedom, and keep it a sacred trust for all coming generations."

DESETERS.—During his recent visit to the Army of the Potomac, while in conversation with an officer, President Lincoln stated that the order with regard to deserters is explicit, that "they shall report at certain rendezvous in their respective States before the 2d of April." None of these rendezvous have yet made returns of the deserters who have come in. A considerable number, however, not understanding the proclamation, or for other reasons, have returned direct to their regiments, but no accurate or approximate estimate can be made of the number.

MOR AT NEW YORK.—On Monday morning, about 300 Irish longshoremen, who had struck for higher wages, in the lower part of New York, undertook to mob some colored laborers, who had been engaged to take their places. The police were promptly on hand, and succeeded in arresting three Irishmen, and a colored man named Owens, who, in self-defence, fired a pistol and wounded one of the assailants. Owens was discharged by Justice Downing, and the others were held to bail to answer the charges brought against them.

KISSING GIRLS IN SCHOOL.—The school committee of Hockett, in their annual report, tell the following sad story of a naughty pedagogue:—"Had he been older and more experienced, he would probably have been more particular in regard to the character of his amusements, and also in the choice of his most intimate associates, and would also have learned that kissing his young lady pupils in open school is an exercise not recognized by our common school regulations and one not likely to be appreciated by the people of the district."

DAM SWEET AWAY.—On Thursday night, last week, the dam above Whitmore's mill at North Sunderland, Mass., gave way, sweeping before it, by the rush of all the water above, two shops formerly occupied by the late Samuel Tracy, carrying with them all their contents down against Whitmore's large grist mill, ousting it from its foundation, destroying all the machinery, with hundreds of bushels of grain.

ARREST OF GOV. TOD.—Upon an indictment found by the grand jury of Fairfield county, the Governor of Ohio has been arrested, upon a charge of having caused the imprisonment in Fort Lafayette, last year, of that notorious copperhead, old Dr. Edson B. Olds. In his politics the doctor was always what is called "a perverse fellow," delighting in opposition, and practicing in politics as in medicine, overcoming disorders by prescribing contraries.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH THEM.—The counterfeit fifty-cent postal notes in circulation, besides being imperfectly executed, may be distinguished by the inexperienced from the genuine note. In the latter, each side of the figures 50, and below the words "or designated" and "U. S. Depositary," there are three small curved lines. In the counterfeit there are but two. Remember this.

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.—U. S. Collector Goodrich acknowledges the receipt through the Post Office, from some unknown person, the sum of \$293, said to be "due the United States Treasury," and also \$2,50, which likewise "belongs to the United States." Both sums are to be placed to the credit of the United States.

PAYING OFF.—The Treasury Department has issued one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars toward the payment of the Army of the Potomac, and four paymasters have left for Falmouth. About three million dollars will be issued daily until the payment is completed, which will be within a week. Gen. Heintzelman's corps is next in order.

DEATH TO TRAITORS.—Gen. Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the death penalty on all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels. All persons sympathizing with rebels are to be arrested, tried, or sent beyond the lines. The order says that it must be distinctly understood that treason, expressed or implied, will not be tolerated in that department.

WRESTLING MATCH.—A great wrestling match for \$1,000 and the championship, between Harry Hill of Boston, and Lieut. Ainsworth of Connecticut, came off at Mozart Hall, New York, Tuesday night. Hill was the victor in twenty seconds, giving his adversary the first fall. There was a large attendance, and much money changed hands.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

We have had several days of really spring weather, the sun shining gloriously, the air having a soft temperature, and the sky wearing a genial aspect. Roads, which, a few days ago, were wet and muddy, have become dry and dusty; grass has sprung up, green and cheerful, while here and there a stray wild flower has dared to show itself. In some places, farmers have commenced plowing, and, everywhere, spring work is progressing finely. P. S.—A weather paragraph usually needs a postscript, and this time because a driving north-east storm has interrupted the glorious aspect of things above described, and given us another installment of mud. The weather is probably of the feminine gender, it is so fickle.

Henry M. Burt, of the Northampton Free Press, has taken in Charles H. Lyman as a partner, and the new firm have commenced the publication of the Holyoke Transcript, printing it at Northampton. The latter is well stocked with local news, and bids fair to be a good paper.

A California battalion for Massachusetts has arrived the present week. It is composed mostly of young men formerly of this State.

The proposed consolidation of regiments will not be carried into effect at present in General Hooker's army.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard paymaster's office was robbed of \$40,000 some time during Sunday night. The pilferer is not known.

Well may the rebels cry, "Our sufferings are intolerable." At Franklin, La., whisky is fifty cents a drink, and a poker deck of very common playing cards brings \$3.

Rev. Charles Spear, well known as the "Prisoner's Friend," died in Washington on Monday evening.

Twelve thousand Federal soldiers have just been duly exchanged, and will soon join their various regiments.

We have failed to take Charleston by land and water, and the prospect is that we shall live to see that nest of secession successfully live on the war, without receiving its just deserts, viz: destruction.

"Consider man, weigh well thy fame;
The king, the beggar, are the same;
Dust formed us all. Each breathes his day,
Thou sinks into his native clay."

Desertion is sometimes punished with death in our service. Eight soldiers, who ran away from Fort Independence on the 7th, were all drowned.

The 36th Mass. Vol. were doing provost guard duty at Lexington, Ky., at last accounts.

By the rebel conscription law, now in force in Texas, every man who can stand upon his feet is to be forced into the army.

An incendiary, who attempted to destroy the Washington Navy Yard last Saturday night, has been arrested.

The President has visited Gen. Hooker, and it is expected that Gen. Hooker will soon visit Jeff. Davis.

The Southwestern mosquitoes are severe at the expense of the Union soldiers. They like new blood, and plenty of it, being a blood-thirsty tribe.

The Southwick postmaster has been removed, because he would not deliver the Springfield Republican to subscribers.

The people, all over the State, are remonstrating against the appropriation of money for the Hoosac Tunnel.

Gen. McClellan has joined the Episcopal church at New York.

The date of the end of the world has been satisfactorily fixed for the year 1886.

There is a sweet prospect that the maple sugar crop will be very large.

The rebels threaten another incursion into Maryland, to obtain supplies.

Nearly \$22,000 have been raised in New York for suffering Ireland.

THE OLD SPINNING WHEEL COMING OUT AGAIN.—The farmers down east are going into the raising of flax. They say they will not stand the high prices of cotton and woolen goods; they will raise their own material, and get out the old spinning wheel again. The music of the latter therefore will come into competition with that of the piano, and the young lady who cannot spin will find herself behind the fashion.

BLACK DIDN'T PROTECT HIM.—A planter, disguised as a negro, was lately discovered attending church at Hilton Head, by one of his former slaves, who informed the guard and he was arrested. It is thought there are many such spies about the camp.

GROWING BLIND.—Jeff. Davis is about to lose the only eye he has. He will become another Ziska—perhaps. A blind leader of the blind, he may conduct his people into that "last ditch" of which so much was at one time said.

ILLINOIS COTTON.—Southern Illinois is raising much cotton. Men will go down to that Egypt after cotton, as they used to go down to another Egypt for corn. The modern Egyptians are of Southern origin, and take naturally to cotton planting.

WASHED OVERBOARD.—On the 4th inst., 13 seamen of the packet-ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, were washed overboard by a single wave and drowned. Others were badly injured, and one, the third mate, died of his wounds.

FIRE IN RICHMOND.—There has been a heavy fire at Richmond, by which much Confederate property was destroyed. Wonder if Richmond will ever receive a heavy fire from Federal cannon?

VESSEL LOST.—The steamship Marion, from New York for New Orleans, was totally lost on Double-Head-Shot Keys on the 2d inst.—She had a valuable cargo and 40 passengers, all of whom were saved.

THIRTY DAYS' FURLOUGH.—Besides the bounty of \$50 to be paid to every soldier who re-enlists for a year after the term of his service expires, each soldier is to have 30 days' furlough.

EXPENSIVE.—The steamer City of Hartford, which was damaged by obstructions in Hell Gate, has been repaired at an expense of \$40,000.

ELECTION GAMBLING.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that at least \$25,000 changed hands on the recent election in that city.

Drying up—the roads in Virginia.—In a few days they will be too dusty to allow of our troops advancing.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

OVER forty couples, many of them from Springfield, danced away several hours at the Antique House last Wednesday night.

ACCIDENT.—The wife of Alonzo V. Blanchard of this town, fell down a pair of basement stairs on Tuesday, breaking her wrist and severely bruising her head.

J. GILBERT HILL, of Ware, who went out in the forty-second regiment, has been appointed first lieutenant in a negro regiment organizing in Gen. Banks' department.

MONSIEUR.—The Academy at Monson is to be opened again with Mr. Hammond, its former successful principal at its head, who will be aided by a efficient corps of assistants.

MONSIEUR.—H. H. Parks has bought the hotel at Monson, and the change in landlords was celebrated by a ball on Friday evening of the present week.

PLASTER.—Hovey & Sutcliffe are grinding up a large pile of plaster of Paris for the use of farmers. It is a fresh, nice article, just what our agriculturists want.

FIRE.—The barn owned by John B. Gould, on the road to Ware Center, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 10th inst. Loss about four hundred dollars. The barn was insured at the Hampshire Mutual for \$225.

POLICE.—Thomas Ryan was before justice Allen on Monday for absconding from the State almshouse, and subsequently applying for help contrary to law. Sent to the house of correction for three months.

STILL MOVING.—Tenants have kept up an exchange of houses ever since the first of April, the outgoing and incoming occupants of dwellings having apparently no object in changing locations except to—move.

THE Palmer boys in the 46th regiment may get a taste of fighting in North Carolina. They left Newbern to relieve Gen. Foster, and as the rebels stood in the way, it is very likely some fighting had to be done. Companies A and I were in the rear guarding baggage.

CLOSE OF MAILS.—On and after Monday next, mails will close at the Palmer office as follows: East—through to Boston—7.45 A. M.; way mail, 10.45. West, 7 A. M.; New York, 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. North, south, and by all stage routes, 1.30 P. M.

LUDLOW.—SALE OF A CHURCH.—The Methodist church at Jenksville was sold at private sale last week to the Methodist society in Warren, for \$600. It cost about \$3,000, and is nearly as good as new. It will be taken down and removed to Warren immediately.

BRIMFIELD.—S. C. Herring has bought out the store of Aaron A. Bliss, and is filling up with a large and fresh stock of goods.—Hon. Geo. Wyles of Brimfield, has a cow which gives over 40 pounds of milk a day, and makes 12 pounds of good butter a week, without any grain.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.—George Mills and William McGuire, Palmer volunteers in the 46th regiment, have recently been discharged as unfit for service, and have returned home. Eight or ten of our volunteers in this regiment have returned on account of ill health since the arrival of the regiment at Newbern.

TELEGRAPHIC OPERATORS.—Miss Maggie Miller, who has had charge of the telegraph office in this place for two or three years, has gone to Mystic, Ct., to take charge of the telegraph office there, and Miss Minnie E. Nelson of this village, who has had charge of the office at Amherst, succeeds Miss Miller here.—Miss Fannie M. Nelson takes her sister's place in the office at Amherst.

TOWN FARM.—The selectmen have sold the poor farm to J. H. Keith for \$2200. Mr. Keith is to keep the poor the present year, and the town have the benefits of the farm till next April. There is some scolding around town about the sale of the farm, but good judges in the matter consider it a wise move. The selectmen have a year in which to look up a new and better farm.

At the late session of the New England Methodist Conference, at Charleston, Rev. J. W. P. Jordan was appointed for the Methodist Episcopal church in Ware; but some dissatisfaction was manifested, which led to a change, and Rev. William Gordon, late presiding elder in the Springfield district, has been assigned to the place—a change highly gratifying to the society.

The whole amount of assessment, under the excise law, for the month of March, in the nineteenth division of the ninth district, composed of the towns of Ware, Belchertown, and Enfield, is \$3,377.04; of which Geo. H. Gilbert & Co. pay \$1,293.75; Otis Co., \$1,054.21; Charles A. Stevens, \$662.71; Swift River Co., of Enfield, \$138.36; Norcross & Co., of Belchertown, \$138.02; all others, \$49.99.

CHANGE IN RUNNING TRAINS.—Next Monday, trains on the Western R.R. will commence running on their summer time table, about the same as last year. The morning accommodation train from Boston will arrive at Palmer at 7.16, and return at 11.05. The afternoon express train from Boston will reach Palmer at 5.18; the accommodation train at 7.38; and the evening express train will leave Palmer for Boston at 8.32. Other trains run about the same as usual.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.—About a year since John Waite of this village brought a suit against Dr. A. M. Higgins, charging him with malpractice in treating a bruised foot of his youngest son, by which the boy is permanently crippled, and claiming damages to the amount of \$3,000. The case was taken from court and laid before three referees, who occupied several days last week in hearing testimony. J. G. Allen conducted the case for plaintiff, and Dr. Higgins was alone in his defence. The referees made up their decision the first of the week, which will be made known at the June term of the superior court.

"A Paper Tiger."

When a pompous man, in a pompous manner, attempts to do a big thing and fails, the Chinese say, "That's a paper tiger." We were reminded of this proverb on reading a late article from "Observer" in the Journal—a mild, unassuming, well-dressed article, neither wild or ferocious—as "tame" as a barn-yard fowl of the Bantam breed. The nice dressing up of the bantamling must have caused severe headache. "Cephalic pills" are good for that. We have read the article several times, to get the fervor to catch the point—but "don't see it." Either material or ability were, evidently, scarce. We are pleased with the piece; think it the best thing, the most manly and docile, he ever wrote—if he wrote it. It had that fine quality, which very many sermons have, of stirring one's feelings. We are decidedly hopeful for him. He learns something every day. He has "come down several stories." We felt confident, when we loaded our "goose-quill" with stubborn and well-known facts, we could fetch him. Our only query was, whether the game would pay for the ammunition. We are still in doubt. We were very glad he called "Union" a "Leviathan," it reveals so clearly the ground of his billious feelings. "Canst thou draw out Leviathan with a hook, or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? Canst thou put a hook into his nose, or bore his jaw through with a thorn? Will he make many supplications unto thee? Will thou take him for a servant forever? Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons, or his head with fish-spears?" No, he can't; and there's the rub. It is such a shock to his precious pride that the ministers of South Wilbraham will say "nigger!" in the pulpit and out of it, without asking his consent or humbling before his wrath. My dear friend Observer, you are played out on that point; you have had your day; you had better "dry up." All ministers do not become "bond-slaves" and "chattel personal" when they enter the field. "Blessed is the peace-maker" copper-head who makes an observation of that fact.

If the readers of the Journal with a full-length portrait of our opponent, for their photograph, all buns, they will find it "dragging its slow length along" in "Timothy Titcomb's" letter to "Solomon," in a recent number of the Republican; commencing with the sentence, "You were once the great man of Jonesville," and ending with these words, "where alone you had the power to put your peculiar theories into practice." Perhaps the sentence, "The Lord gave you brains, and Yankee enterprise got you money," ought to be left out, as not belonging to the picture. A. Dea. Solomon Jones, played out and laid on the shelf, is more to be pitied than blamed. So, here is my commiseration for all such.

Now, in regard to Union's sermon: We had no occasion to read it and comment upon it before our people. They did that themselves. They mean to keep up with their neighbors on the topics of the times and place. It produced no distraction of religious feeling among them. They are so accustomed to hear plain truth that it does not disturb them. They are not of the Observer stripe. They want a freeman, not a slave, to minister to them. They rejoice that there are no "pulpit slaves" in our little village. In regard to the spirit of the sermon, there are three explanations. The first in the sermon itself—"Answer a fool" &c. The second is, that, doubtless, the jaundiced eye of Observer, and not the pen of Union, put the evil spirit into it. The third is: When but a child, I had an instinctive desire to tear certain things. When I saw a toad squatting in a corner, snapping his eyes, and ready to dart his barbed tongue into some innocent passing insect, I felt like breaking up his death-pen with a long straw. When, in a summer evening, I saw a big beetle, which I always called a "humbbug," trying to father the candle or put it out, on the principle of "rule or ruin," I felt like rapping his "copper-head" a little. When a certain long-eared animal brayed harsh discord, and seemed, all the while, to think his voice was sweet and silvery, and his tune melodious and captivating, I wanted to poke him a little, and say to him, confidentially, "You have a harsh voice, sir—a bad ear for music; you are making an ass of yourself; dry up!" Then, it did me good to see him blush and look chagrin. It is possible there is, even now, a little of that juvenile disposition left, and that it shows itself when I come in contact with certain classes of men. I am half inclined to confess and say to Observer, I am willing to be forgiven, and, if I have wronged you in any of these ways, I will restore you fourfold.

I was glad to see his reference to a sermon preached by one of our village pastors, from the text, "A living dog is better than a dead lion." It shows he has feeling yet. Feeling is proof of life; and when there is life there is hope. We are yet hopeful for him. By the way, we wish he and Gov. Andrew could quote scripture correctly. We have reached the last sentence of his spirited article—"More anon." Glad of that. That is, of course, to be the sermon from the text, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." Many are saying, "We want to hear his rich and abundant experience in this matter." So say we. We like experimental preaching. Come, Observer, it is your turn to write a sermon now. We complied with your request. Don't back down now, as you did when you pledged yourself to supply brother Leonard's pulpit. Backing down too often may hurt your reputation some day. You are so good at directing others about sermonizing, please try your hand at it. Perhaps, on trial, you will find you are like a guide-board, pointing out the road you cannot travel. Don't let the preparation of it interfere with your duties as "field driver" and "teaser of the band." Throw it in by way of diversion from those stern duties.

One more article, dear Observer, and we "close your case with true judicial celerity," and give it to the jury. Union.

SOUTH WILBRAHAM, April 6th, 1863.

The Alabama has taken thirty-eight of our vessels, and thirty-eight of our vessels cannot take her.

SCRATCHING FOR A LIVING.—The rebels at Richmond have got the "camp itch."

Special Notices.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others who suffer from nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY-FAR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., New York. 24

Sir James Clark's Female Pills.—Married ladies, whose health will not permit an increase of family, have here a safe remedy without the disagreeable necessity of consulting a physician. They will not injure the most delicate constitution. Price one dollar. Sent by mail by all respectable druggists. See advertisement.

SOLDIERS, TO THE RESCUE!—Young men, rushing into the exposure and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fever, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy, which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

Helmhold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmhold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmhold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
Helmhold's Extract Buchu, The Great Diuretic.
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, And all diseases of the Urinary Organs. See advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the medicine at once. Beware of Counterfeits.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, mh21 3m Kings County, New York.

To Horse Owners.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any. In all cases of Lameness arising from strains, bruises, or wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or saddle gall, scratches, mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibilities of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the lameness; and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.
Sold by all dealers.

Palmer Market.
Flour \$5.50 a 10.25 Butter per lb 22 a 25
Eggs per bush 1.15 Lard 15
Oats 1.00 Cheese 15
Wheat 80 Pork by hog 12
Meat per pound 2.00 Pork " lb 12
Feed 1.87 Beef wholesale 7.00 a 7.50
Salt per bush 70 a 80 Beef retail 14 a 16
Salt coarse fine sack 2.50 Salt beef 9
Buckwheat per bush 4.00 Ham 12
Potatoes per bush 6.00 Tripe 10
Apples per bush 2.00 Sausages 12
Beans per bush 2.50 Turkey & chickens 15
Eggs per doz .17 Wood per cord 3.00 a 4.00

MARRIED.

In South Wilbraham, 9th, by Rev. B. S. Morse, JAMES KIRBY of Ellington, Ct., and Ida T. EXCOTT.

In Sturbridge, 9th, H. N. CARTER and ELIZA A. GUYBOND, both of Springfield.

In Norwich, Ct., 16th, JOSEPH KENNERSON of Palmer, and MARY CASWELL of Norwich.

DIED.

In Monson, 11th, LAVINIA H., daughter of Jonathan Shaw.

In Great Barrington, 8th, CRENSA F., widow of Joseph G. F., of Springfield.

In Sturbridge, 4th, JOSEPH LLOYD, 84.

In Baton Rouge, La., March 30th, Dr. ALDEN SKINNER, surgeon of the 25th Conn. regiment.

In hospital at Newbern, N. C., 6th, CHARLES ALEXANDER of Brimfield, 21, member of company G, 46th Mass. regiment.

In Tolland, Ct., 10th, WM. BARNES, 45, a discharged soldier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.
A GOOD, INTELLIGENT BOY, from 14 to 17 years of age. Inquire at this office. a18

NOTICE!
WHEREAS Robert Browner, an indentured minor, having run away from me on the 14th of April, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting from this date.
REUBEN E. ALDRICH.
Prescott, April 13, 1863.

TAKEN UP.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, April 10th, a three years old sorrel colt. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JONATHAN McELWAIN.
Thorndike, April 18, 1863.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE.
THE inhabitants of the town of Palmer are hereby notified to bring in to the subscribers, assessors of said Palmer, on the 1st day of May next, at the town house, a true list of their polls, and of all their estate, both real and personal, of which they are in possession on the first day of May next.
JOHN CLOUGH.
C. W. HASTINGS.
Palmer, April 18, 1863. J. K. KNOX.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Palmer, April 18, 1863.
Abbot Chas
Allen Mrs E
Adams Miss Emma
Bowles John
Bradway Amos
Brierley Miss Elzine
Brown Mrs Mary
Bisbee Mrs Sarah
Bryant James
Brigham Miss Mary
Clark Daniel
Dawley George S
Drury C M
Dunham Miss Cornelia
Ferry Miss Lucy
Furnham J D
Gibbs Miss E
Gavin John
Hastings R S—2
Hamilton A D
Hale Miss E J
Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised."
CYRUS KNOX, P. M.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
An invoice of 100 pieces we have placed in our retail department at the above low prices. This is probably the cheapest lot of Carpets that will be offered in the market this season. As it is but little over half the present prices for these goods, our customers are reminded that they will last but a few days. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 70 Hanover St., opp. American House, Boston.

FINE CARPETS CHEAP.
OVER 2,000 pieces of Fine English Tapestry Brussels—bought before the rise—and will be cut up in quantities to suit our customers at much less than the market prices.
NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover st., Boston.
One price and cash systems strictly adhered to.

CARPETS.
ALTHOUGH prices have doubled to import or manufacture, we have a very complete stock purchased before the rise, and are able to supply our customers for the present at very much under the ruling rates.
NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 118 3w 75 Hanover st., Boston.

THE NEW YORK CLOTHING COMPANY

Have taken the Store,
No. 138 MAIN STREET,
SPRINGFIELD,

For the purpose of selling
CLOTHING!

From one of the
LARGEST WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENTS
in the City of New York,

—AT—
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Any one wishing a
GOOD SUBSTANTIAL ARTICLE

For a LITTLE MONEY,
would do well to

EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

All Goods sold by us are WARRANTED to be just as represented.

We will allow the privilege of exchanging (within three days) any garment sold at retail, which upon examination at home does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser, either in material, style, or fit; or, if that is not sufficiently liberal we will refund the money.

Our terms of sale are strictly for cash, and we guarantee a

Better Article of Clothing

for the same price than can be obtained elsewhere.

Call and satisfy yourselves, at the
NEW YORK CLOTHING CO'S
SALESROOM,
No. 138 MAIN STREET,
Corner of Main and Vernon Streets, nearly opposite the Baptist Church,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

April 9, 1863. tf.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
OUR retail department is well stocked with the celebrated enameled goods, and selling at less than manufacturers' prices.
NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., Boston.
One Price and Cash Systems strictly adhered to.

FINE TAPESTRY CARPETS.
ROYAL VELVET MEDALLIONS, and BRUSSELS are selling at low prices by the NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., Boston.
One price and cash systems strictly adhered to.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
—AND—
MECHANICS' TOOLS.
Direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at a small advance from cost. Also,
500 CASES NAILS,
as low as the market, by
Palmer, Mass. a3 E. BROWN.

50 PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS.
In great variety, for sale at manufacturers' prices, Palmer, Mass. a3 by E. BROWN.

PAINTS, OILS, AND GLASS,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT, and for sale at fair prices, by
Palmer, Mass. a9 E. BROWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of Amasa Switzer, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
AUSTIN FULLER,
April 9, 1863. Administrator with will annexed.

DR. E. B. LYON.
After looking over the field, and consulting with many of the prominent citizens in different parts of the town, has been induced to make Palmer a permanent residence, and offers his professional services as
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
to such as would command them.
Office at the Nassau House.
Orders left at the office of O. F. Packard, Three Rivers, and at the office of Gamaliel Collins, Esq., Thorndike, will be attended to daily.
Fresh Vaccine Virus from known patients on hand.
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1863. j10tf

GOVERNMENT PENSION AGENCY!
GOVERNMENT BOUNTY OF \$100
Collected for soldiers who have been discharged from service by reason of wounds or disability, without regard to length of time. Invalid soldiers discharged from service, and the widows and orphans of soldiers who died in the U. States service, or of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, are entitled to pensions. All pension claims against the government, and claims for arrears of pay and bounty, will be promptly attended to and collected at the lowest rates. No charge made to the soldier unless the claim is successful.
This Agency is duly licensed, and the undersigned does his business direct with the authorities at Washington, and not through third parties.
JAS. G. ALLEN, Counsellor & Attorney.
Palmer, March 21, 1863.

LAWRENCE & Co. will pay the highest market price for HIRDS and SKINS delivered at their market.
Palmer, Jan. 24, 1863.

BOOK BINDING.—Persons having Magazines or Pamphlets, can get them bound at this office.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

6,000 YARDS of PRINTS,
AT LESS THAN
MARKET WHOLESALE PRICES,
—BY—
M. W. FRENCH.

SPRING STYLES OF
DE LAINES,
AND OTHERS,
VERY CHEAP.

By **M. W. FRENCH.**

Cotton & Woolen Flannels,
At Much Less Than Their Value,
By **M. W. FRENCH.**

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND SMALL WARES,
ABOUT AS CHEAP AS EVER,
BY
M. W. FRENCH.

ALSO,
YOUR ATTENTION IS INVITED

TO A
STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Which will be offered
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
BY
M. W. FRENCH.

REMOVAL!

Would inform his
CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS
that he has taken the store lately occupied by
E. D. HOWLAND,
and will offer for a few days:

Fast colored Prints, 17 cents.
Merrimac " 22 "
Brown Cottons, 39 inches, 30 "
" " 40 " 33 "
" " " heavy, 34 "
Bleached Cotton, 20 "
4-4 Bleached do., 25 "

CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTHS.
MATS.
&c., &c.

Black Silks. Double Face Silks.
Fancy Silks. Spring Cloaks.
Spring Sackings.

Many Goods much less than the present wholesale prices.

OUR STOCK IS LARGE,
and we shall make additions weekly from Boston and New York.

More particulars in a few days.
J. H. STORRS,
WAKE, MASS.
April 9, 1863. 17r.

DENTISTRY.

D. R. J. B. GOULD, will be at the Springs House, Stafford, the first of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday of each month.
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
Stafford Springs, March 28, 1863. 3m

COLLINS & TITUS,
HOUSE, Sign, Carriage, Landscape, Ornamental, and Decorative
PAINTERS,
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS, GILDERS, AND PAPER HANGERS,
MAIN STREET, PALMER MASS.

Carpets put down, Curtains Fitted, adjusted, &c. Work done neatly, promptly, and in the manner and at the time agreed upon. mh28 1f

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Abigail Jenks, late of Monson, in the county of Hampden, deceased; and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to
N. F. ROGERS, Administrator.
March 3, 1863. a3

AMHERST, BELCHERTOWN, & PALMER RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, June 2, 1862, trains will run as follows:
Leave Amherst at 9.15 a. m., and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Palmer at 2.10 and 6 p. m.
Passengers taking the mail trains from Albany or New York for Springfield, will not fail to connect at Palmer with cars for Amherst. Stage accommodations at Belchertown for Enfield, Greenwich, and Danvers, at Amherst for Northampton, North Hadley, Hadley, and Sunderland. J. L. LONGLEY & SMITH, Lessees.
Amherst, June 2, 1862.

PACIFIC GUANO.
Agency for the Ammoniated Pacific Guano.
We are receiving a constant supply of this superior Guano, which will be found one of the cheapest and best Fertilizers in the market. It is adapted to all soils, and all the various crops—Grass, Grain, Corn, Potatoes, Root Crops, Tobacco, &c., &c., as will be seen by the numerous letters and testimonials received the last season. A pamphlet, containing testimonials, &c., will be furnished on application.

Also—continue the Agencies in
Fertilizers, Seeds, &c.; Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime; Fish Guano; Ground Bones; Bone Meal; Poudrette; Pulverized Charcoal; Grass Seed, &c., at the lowest market prices.
GEO. DAVENPORT & CO.,
145 Milk street, Boston. mh28 3m

30,000 AGENTS WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY. 75,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, LOCKETS, BACNETS, RINGS, GOLD PENS, FINGERS, &c., WORTH \$100,000.
To be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

Certificates of all the various articles, stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes and sealed, and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice, and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

In all transactions by mail we shall charge for forwarding the certificates, paying postage, and doing the business, 25 cts. each, which must be enclosed when the certificate is sent. Five Certificates will be sent for \$1. eleven for \$2, thirty for \$5, sixty-five for \$10, and one hundred for \$12.

Agents.—Those selling as agents will be allowed 10 cents on every certificate ordered by them, provided their remittance amounts to \$1. Agents will collect 25 cents for every Certificate and remit 15 cents to us in cash or postage stamps. With the Certificate will be sent a circular giving full instructions to agents. Address
\$3m S. M. WARD & CO., Box 4786, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is an unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied upon.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price \$1, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully perused.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.
Sold in Palmer by A. M. Higgins & Co. x

Palmer Steam Mill!

THE subscribers, having leased the Steam Mill formerly occupied by Hall & Trumble, offer for sale
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL, FEED, SALT, LIME, COAL, WOOD, &c.
AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, HONEY & BUTTER.
Palmer, Mass., Dec. 20, 1862.

AUCTION BILLS, Circulars, Ball Tickets and other kinds of Printing, executed as neat as wax, and cheap as one could wish, at this office.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO SELL AND RENT, AT MODERATE PRICES.
Apply to CHARLES PHIPPS, Ware, Mass. Feb. 7, 1863. 11f

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS.
For Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, General Debility, &c., &c. Price 50 cents per bottle.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER.
A remedy of unequalled value for the removal of every obstruction from the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels, and every impurity from the blood. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Sold by A. M. HIGGINS & Co., Palmer, and H. T. SMALL & Co., Stafford Springs.

DOWNERS' KEROSENE—now received, and selling at a lower rate than inferior oils are now selling.
H. T. SMALL & Co.
Fresh Lemons, Oranges, and Figs.
Stafford Springs, Jan., 1863.

A. B. COWAN, DENTIST,
Office and residence in
LAWRENCE BLOCK, PALMER, MASS.

ALL KINDS OF GRASS SEED,
For sale by
NEWTON & CONVERSE.
Palmer, April 4, 1863. 1f

GRAND OPENING.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Have bought the stock of GROCERIES of
K. H. ALLEN, and will keep
A FULL STOCK
on hand of
FLOUR, MEAL, SALT,
LIME, OILS, FLUID, BUTTER, CHEESE
Fish, Crockery,
GLASS, STONE, AND WOODEN WARE,
and will sell
At Wholesale and Retail,
AS LOW, if not LOWER, than any other place in town.

We are receiving fresh goods from market every week.

Call and See. **NEWTON & CONVERSE.**
Palmer, Dec. 27, 1862.

\$150 7-OCTAVE
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.
GROVESTEEN & Co., 499 Broadway, N. Y.

Now at their new warehouses, are prepared to offer to the public their new Enlarged Scale Piano Fortes, with Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, etc., etc. The Grovesteen Piano Fortes received the Highest Award of Merit over all at the World's Fair, and for five successive years at the American Institute, which is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence.

Heavy Mouldings, with Carved Legs, \$175 and \$200. Rosewood Tops, \$10 extra. Warranted for Five Years. Terms, Net Cash. mh28 3m

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.

The Original Medicine, Established in 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the word BRYAN being stamped on each Wafer.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore-Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Inipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uterus and Ovaries.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No family should be without a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No traveller should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by A. M. Higgins & Co., Palmer.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
The great natural Bone Setter.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT,
Is known

The Contented Robin.

Robin has no shoes and stockings,
Has no cap upon his head—
Nothing but his coat of feathers—
And his little waistcoat red—
Has no cosy bed or blankets,
Yet you hear him early raise,
Only for his life and freedom,
That sweet song of grateful praise;
And, since you have every blessing,
By a loving Father sent,
Won't you learn this piece of music—
Robin's song of sweet content?

DANGEROUS PLEASURES.—I have sat upon the sea-shore and waited for the gradual approach of the sea, and have seen its dancing waves and white surf, and admired that He who measured it with His hand had given to it such life and motion; and I have lingered till its gentle waters grew into mighty billows, and had well nigh swept me from my firmest footing. So have I seen a heedless youth gazing with a too curious spirit upon the sweet motions and gentle approaches of inviting pleasure, till it has detained his eyes and imprisoned his feet, and swelled upon his soul, and swept him to a swift destruction.—*Basil Montague.*

ORIGINALITY.—True originality lies not in mechanical invention of incident or circumstance, but in creating new matter for thought and feeling—in exploring the untried depths of the human heart—in multiplying the sources of sympathy. Whoever excites a new emotion—wherever strikes a new chord in the world's heart never struck before—is the only inventor, the only sterling original.

An excited young man, to show his dexterity, jumped from an express train going at the rate of forty miles an hour, on the Fitchburg road, a short time ago, and the last seen of him he was doing "flip-flaps" at the seventeen hundred revolutions a minute, while the air was chock full of dicky-strings, gaiter boots, hair and torn linen.

A voice from the past assures us that he who goes to battle for the right simply is sure of victory, as, although he should be himself overpowered, and his work for a season defeated, he has yet thereby contributed to the final triumph of the right in its proper time.

True religion is cheerful. It infringes upon no duty which one to our fellow creatures—upon no pleasure which accords with right reason.

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life, is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

"I haven't another word to say, sir—never dispute with fools." "No," was the reply, "you are very sure to agree with them."

"Daily Evening Mail"—a lover calling on his sweetheart.

SPRING GOODS.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING together with
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS this side of Hartford.
A complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES.
Downer's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices. Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and Gent's Furnishing supplies.
Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.
H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS
BY MAIL.
25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and
WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.
Put up and for sale by
D. R. TYLER,
Feb. 28, 1863. Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,
Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK
—OF—
CLOTHING,
Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'
Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,
Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.
HATS & CAPS,
A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNOT COATS,
And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.
Fur Collars, Fur Gloves,
Fur Capes,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
Pure and reliable, Trusses, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.
H. T. SMALL & Co.
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

NO. 1 POTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & Co.

A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting
Cards can be printed at this office at short notice.
Wedding Envelopes always on hand.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.
THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES,"
Known as
"HELMHOLD'S" Genuine PREPARATIONS,
viz: HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT "BUCHU,"
" " " SASSAPARILLA,
" " " IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Helmhold's Genuine Preparation,
"Highly Concentrated" Compound
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of
the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and
Dropsical Swellings.
This Medicine increases the power of Digestion,
and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by
which the watery or calcareous dispositions, and
unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as
pain and inflammation, and it is good for men,
women, or children.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weak-
nesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Disipa-
tion, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, attended with
the following symptoms:
Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Flushing of the body,
Euscular System, Eruptions on the face,
Hot Hands, Dryness of the Skin.
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this
medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATIGUE, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can
say that they are not frequently followed by those
"direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
but none will confess. The records of the Insane
Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consump-
tion, bear ample witness to the truth of the asser-
tion, *that Consumption, once affected with Organic
Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to invig-
orate and strengthen the system, which Helmholt's
Extract Buchu invariably does.* A trial will con-
vince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,
Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating
Marriage.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Ex-
tract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy,
as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Pain-
fulness, or Suppression of the Customary Menstrua-
tion, Uterine or Scirrhus state of the Uterus,
Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all com-
plaints incident to the sex, whether arising from
Indiscretion, Habits of Disipation, or in
The Decline or Change of Life.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medi-
cine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no
change in diet, no inconvenience.

AND NO EXPOSURE.
It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to
Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, prevent-
ing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allying
pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of
diseases, and expelling Poisonous, Dissected, and
Worn-out Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands,
Who have been the Victims of Quacks,
and who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a
short time, have found they were deceived, and that
the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful
Astringents," been dried up in the system, to
break out in an aggravated form, and perhaps after
marriage.

USE
Helmhold's Extract Buchu
For all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary
Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,
from whatever cause originating, and no
matter how long standing.
Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a
Diuretic.
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the
great Diuretic, and it is certain to have the
desired effect in all Diseases for which it is recom-
mended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
Helmhold's Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA.
This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks
the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears,
Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucous Surfaces,
marking its appearance in the form of Ulcers.
Helmhold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood
and removes all Sealy Eruptions of the Skin, giving
to the complexion a clear and healthy color.
It being prepared expressly for this class of com-
plaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserv-
ed to a greater extent than any other preparation
of Sarsaparilla.

HELMHOLD'S ROSE WASH.
An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic
Nature, and as an infection in diseases of the
Urinary Organs arising from habits of indiscre-
tion in connection with the Extracts Buchu and
Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.
Evidence of the most responsible and reliable
character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.
From eight to twenty years standing, with names
known to science and fame.
For Medical Properties of BUCHU.
See Dispensary of the United States.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the
Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr.
PHYSICK, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOW-
ELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of
the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and
published in the Transactions of the King and
Queen's Journal.
See Medical-Chirurgical Review, published by BEN-
JAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal Col-
lege of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU.
\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA.
\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
50 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.
Or half a dozen of each for \$12, which will be suf-
ficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if direc-
tions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from
observation.
[?] Describe symptoms in all communications.
Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of
the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmholt, who,
being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations con-
tain no narcotic or mercury, or other injurious
drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMHOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day
of November, 1864. WM. P. HUBBARD,
Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila.
Address letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMHOLD, Chemist,
Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut,
Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,
and unprincipled dealers, who endeavor to dispose
of their own and "other" articles on the reputation
attained by
Helmhold's Genuine Preparations.
" " " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " " Improved Rose Wash.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
[?] Ask for Helmholt's—take no other. [?]
Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and
avoid imposition and exposure.

Sold by A. M. Higgins & Co.; Palmer, Dr. Hol-
den, Ware, and H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Spgs.
March 21, 1863.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.
ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVIHILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grain and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SQUIER, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FEENEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AGT.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Lobes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commerce Bldg.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Caskets.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampshire and Hampshire.

M. F. OX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the
depot.

NASSAWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and
Groceries.

N. PIPER, AGT.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and
other Marble Works.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made
Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

S. W. SMITH, AGT.,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, Farmer's
Produce, &c.

WM. A. COOPER,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist. Opposite
the Palmer House.

WM. FULLER,
Nassawanno Livery and Feeding Stable.

WM. MERRIAM,
Currier and retail dealer in all kinds of
Leather.

W. N. COLBY,
Dealer in Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

W. W. CROSS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Millinery, Garpets, and
Crockery Ware.

W. W. HAGAR,
Jeweller and Repairer of Watches.

100,000 BARRELS of the
MODI MANUFACTURING CO'S
POWDER.
No. 111 Commercial Street, Boston, Mass.

This Company, with a capital of \$150,000, the most
extensive works of the kind in the world, and an
experience in the manufacturing of over 23 years,
with a reputation long established, having also the
exclusive control of all the night soil of the great
city of New York, are prepared to furnish an ar-
ticle which is, without doubt, the cheapest and
very best fertilizer in market. It greatly increas-
es the yield, and ripens the crop from two to three
weeks earlier, at an expense of from three to four
dollars per acre, with little or no labor. Also,
FIFTY TONS of BONE FLOUR, being a mix-
ture of bone and night soil ground fine, at \$45
per ton—a superior mixture for grain and grass.
A pamphlet containing all necessary information,
may be had free by addressing a letter to the sub-
scriber.
JAMES T. FOSTER,
Care of the Lodi Manufacturing Company,
66 Courtland street, New York.
173m. W. S. WALLIS, Agent, Holland, Mass.

SEWING MACHINES!
ANY person desiring to purchase a first-rate
Sewing Machine can get one cheaper at this
office than at any other place.
Palmer, Feb. 7.

G. S. BOSWORTH, Carpenter and Joiner
and dealer in Doors, Sash and Blinds Framing,
timber, &c. Doors, Sash and Blinds constantly on
hand. All kinds of jobbing done to order.
—Palmer, April 1, 1861.

267 E. C. BARR'S 267
LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.
[?] Wedding and other parties furnished with
All kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy,
ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUCK, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

[?] Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

267 Main street, Springfield, Mass.
Opposite Chicopee Bank.

Eastern Hampden

Insurance Agency!

ARE YOU INSURED?

[?] Policies ISSUED REGISTERED, and losses ad-
justed and PAID AT THIS AGENCY.

[?] All descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.

[?] Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, AGT.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$240,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$315,000.
75 percent of profits divided annually, and no li-
ability of assessment. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

[?] Provide for your family while in health!

[?] Life is uncertain; death is certain!

[?] Life Insurance is better than Savings Bank!

[?] Non FORFEITING POLICIES ISSUED.

[?] Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$175,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, AGT.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES
OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take especial care that they be
amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment;
anywhere the brave soldiers and sailors have been
selected to provide themselves with them, no better
present can be sent them by their friends. They
have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing friend
in the hour of need.
Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and by pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

*Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.*
Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise
from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspira-
tion, or eating and drinking whatever is unwhole-
some, thus disturbing the healthy action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,
if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken accord-
ing to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a consequence a clear head and good
appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue.
Will soon disappear by the use of these invalu-
able Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire
additional strength. Never let the Bowels be
either confined or unduly acted upon. It may
seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be
recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many per-
sons supposing that they would increase the re-
laxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills
will correct the liver and stomach, and thus re-
move all the acrid humors from the system. This
medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole or-
ganic system, however deranged, while health and
strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing
will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as
this famous medicine.

Volunteers' Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions.
If treated in any other manner they dry up in one
part to break out in another; whereas this Ointment
will remove the humors from the system, and
thus prevent the return of the disease. It will re-
quire a little perseverance in bad cases to insure
a lasting cure.

*For Wounds either occasioned by the Dayonet,
Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.*
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no medicines so safe, sure, and conven-
ient, as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and smeared all
around it, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the
words "Holloway, New York and London," are
discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box; the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information, as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicines, or vending the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

[?] Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respecta-
ble Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.
[?] There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box. 18.

M. FOX Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Barnard's Hudson Pale Ale.

Store removed to
NASSAWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861. tf.

IT IS A WONDER that every business man
does not have a Pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"
Family Sewing Machine,
WITH ALL THE
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,

Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all
Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew any-
thing, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the
making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot
or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gos-
samer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to
perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck,
quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of orna-
mental work. This is not the only Machine that
can fell, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do so
better than any other Machine. The letter "A"
Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great
variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which
is now becoming so popular, is, as its name im-
plies, one that can be folded into a box or case,
which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substan-
tial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.
The cases are of every imaginable design—plain
as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elabo-
rately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk
twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best
quality.

Send for a copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
458 Broadway, New York.

Boston Office - 69 Hanover St.
Hartford Office - 5 Allyn House Block.
Providence Office - Phoenix Building.
Jan 12

GRAY'S CELEBRATED
HAIR RESTORATIVE!
It is not a Dye!
Will cause Hair to grow on bald heads; will re-
store grey or diseased hair to its original condi-
tion and color; will prevent the Hair from
falling out, and promote a new and healthy
growth; completely eradicates dandruff;
will give to the hair a clean, glossy appearance; is
a certain cure for all diseases of the head.
It is a Perfect and Complete Dressing for the Hair.
Read the following testimonials:—
U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1861.

Wm. Gray, Esq.: Dear Sir,—Two months ago my
head was almost entirely bald, and the little hair I had
was all grey, and falling out very fast, until I feared I
should lose all. I commenced using your Hair Restor-
ative, and it immediately stopped the hair falling out,
and soon restored the color, and the hair is now growing
my head is completely covered with a healthy growth
of hair, and of the same color it was in early manhood.
I take great pleasure in recommending your excellent
Hair Restorative, and you may also refer any doubting
person to me. ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
Southern District, New York.

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JOS. PAINTING, of all kinds, executed in the best style and at short notice.

G. M. RISK.

JAS. M'LAUGHLIN.

When I am Gone.

(The following lines were written by a young lady whose "green grave" is already to be seen in the village cemetery of ———. The touching request with which she closes has doubtless often had melancholy fulfillment.)

Will all that's beautiful and bright,
In earth and sky and sea,
Move on as joyously as now,
Nor give one thought to me;
Will all the birds their golden wings,
As sweetly, and as gaily sing,
When I am gone?

And will the rivulet sweep by,
As gently and as free,
Nor stop in all its happy course,
At some fond thought of me;
Will the wild winds when I have strayed,
Be bright as when I round them played,
When I am gone?

Will all the haunts I love so well,
By woodland, hill, and dale,
Ne'er breathe a sigh, as oft we do,
O'er some remembered tale;
Will their green leaves as happy play,
Or will their beauty fade away,
When I am gone?

Oh! no; the woods, and trees, and flowers
Will bloom as bright and free,
And all the woodland haunts and bowers,
Can never think of me—
And not a thought of grief or woe,
Can nature, earth, or air bestow,
When I am gone.

But there's a place where I would live,
Enshrouded with fondest care—
Where'er a heart has moved or loved,
I would my heart were there;
I would the friends to me so dear,
O'er my green grave may shed a tear,
When I am gone!

THE DUTCH MERCHANT.

On the evening of the 20th of January, 1795, the city of Amsterdam was thrown into a very unusual state of bustle and confusion by the entrance of the French army under Pichegré. While the troops, with stacked arms, awaited their billets and rations, the citizens hastened to illuminate in honor of their arrival, and, in spite of the piercing cold, thronged to welcome the tired heroes.

Amid the general rejoicings, one house alone remained with closed doors and darkened windows. It was the dwelling of the wealthy merchant Werden, who, wholly occupied in his business, cared little for politics, still less for the arrival of the French, and was far too careful of his money to waste it, like his neighbors, in illumination.

Wrapped in his fur dressing-gown, a seal-skin cap drawn closely over the few gray hairs time had left upon his head, he had wheeled his easy chair close to the chimney; and he rubbed his hands over the bright coal fire, seemingly lost in reverie, from which neither the beer nor the long clay pipe on the table at his side had power to rouse him.

All at once, the silence was interrupted by a violent ring at the house bell. The old man started, and, turning to a stout, red-checked servant, who, seated at a respectful distance, was occupying herself in knitting a stocking—

"See who it is, Jacqueline," said he "who comes to disturb us at this unseasonable hour."

In a few minutes, a tall young man entered, and, throwing off his cloak, saluted the old man as father.

"Ha! it is you, Wilhelm? I did not expect you back so soon."

"I have just returned from Brock," replied the other, "and should have arrived long ago, had not the road been so encumbered with troops and idlers."

"Have you seen Van Elberg?"

"Yes," said the young man, taking his seat by the fire, "and he consents to my union with his daughter, but refuses to give more than four thousand ducats for her dowry."

"Then he may keep both ducats and daughter," said the merchant, angrily.

"But consider, father—"

"Consider what?" interrupted Werden.—"There is nothing to consider. I know that, at your age, love outweighs gold, but time will teach you that when poverty comes in at the door, love soon flies through the window."

"Yes, father," argued the young man, "Van Elberg is one of the richest men in the country, and, sooner or later, his daughter must have his fortune."

"Tut, tut," said Werden, "Van Elberg knows well what he is about; but, cunning as he is, he shall not put a had bargain on me. As for you, Wilhelm, I have promised to give you up my business, and now recommend your taking a word of advice with it; never give more than you receive, and always consider yourself before other people in your transactions. Rely on it, that is the only way to prosper in business as well as love. And now, we will drop the subject."

The young man knew his father's humor too well to press the matter further, at least at that moment.

As he sat brooding over his disappointment, the bell rung, and the tread of a horse's feet was heard in the courtyard, while the watch-dog commenced a furious barking.

"It is certainly a stranger this time," said Myneher Werden; "there's no mistake in the dog's bark."

He was interrupted by the servant, bringing in a package.

"Commissariat department!" said his master, with no little surprise; as he opened it, but an expression of uneasiness, which had, at first, slightly contracted his features, changed into one of pleasure as he read on:

"An order to deliver four hundred thousand herring for the use of the French army," he continued; "a very acceptable commission. Wilhelm!" he suddenly exclaimed, after a short pause; "Wilhelm! you shall marry Van Elberg's daughter, and he shall give her a handsome dowry in spite of himself!"

"Leave all to me, Wilhelm," said Werden. "Order our horses to be saddled at daybreak,

and mind that I am called in time, for we must be at Brock before twelve o'clock; and now, good-night."

The rising sun saw our travellers on the road to that celebrated village, where cleanliness is carried to such an extent that, before entering the streets, both father and son, in compliance with invariable custom, were obliged to dismount and leave their horses in the care of a servant. At the door of Van Elberg's house, they were required to do what, a few years later, neither Napoleon or the Emperor Alexander were exempted from, and, taking off their boots, replaced them with slippers before they were allowed to enter the room where he sat with his daughter Clotilde.

"Good morning, Myneher Werden," said he, shaking his friend warmly by the hand.—"Have you been frightened out of your good city by the French, that you honor me so early with a friendly visit?"

"Not at all, Van Elberg," said the other.—"I care nothing about the French; and, as I never meddle with politics, it is quite immaterial to me who governs our town; but I come to make you a proposal. I have undertaken to furnish the Commissariat four hundred thousand herrings on this day a month, and I wish to know if it would be convenient for you to procure them for me in three weeks?"

"At what price?" asked his friend.

"Ten guilders per thousand."

"Ten guilders," repeated the other, musingly. "You shall have them."

"Draw out the contract, then," said Werden; "and, when it is signed, I shall be happy to partake of your hospitality, for my ride has given me an appetite." Then, turning to Clotilde, he continued, "I have come to arrange another matter, too, which we can discuss after dinner."

It was in vain that, during the evening, Werden tried every way to change his friend's resolution respecting his daughter's fortune. After a long discussion, he was obliged to give up the point, and the marriage was, at length, fixed for the following week.

Next day, as Wilhelm and his father returned home, the former could not refrain from expressing some curiosity concerning the cause of this sudden change in his prospects.

"What do you mean?" asked his father.

"Have you not given up the point about his daughter's fortune?"

"I should have thought you knew me better," replied Werden, looking slyly at his son; "but no matter—it is sufficient that you marry the girl you like."

Once more at home, the merchant shut himself in his office until evening, when he appeared with a packet of letters, which were immediately sent by post.

On the day appointed for the marriage, Wilhelm and his father arrived at Brock, where they found a large party of friends and relations assembled to meet them. Van Elberg welcomed them with cordiality, but there was an expression of care and embarrassment on his face that, at first, made the bridegroom fear some fresh obstacle to his happiness.

The elder Werden, however, in no way shared his son's anxiety, for he could give a tolerable good guess as to the cause of his host's great uneasiness.

"Myneher Van Elberg," he exclaimed; "what can be the matter? Are you unwell?"

"No, my dear friend," replied the other; "not ill, but in the most unpleasant dilemma possible. I would wish to speak with you immediately in private."

"Is it anything respecting the marriage?" asked Werden. "If you wish to be off your word, there is still time."

"Not for the world."

"In that case, we will proceed to the church at once. You know I like to do things regularly; and, as I came here to see my son married, we will finish that business first, and then I shall be happy to hear what you have to say."

There was no remedy; and it was not until the happy pair had been made man and wife that Van Elberg could succeed in catching his friend alone.

"I am bound to deliver you four hundred thousand herring in fourteen days," said he, "and not a single fish can I get at any price."

Werden could not restrain his laughter.—"I dare say not," he replied; "I bought them up long ago."

"In that case, of course, the contract is at an end?" said Van Elberg, looking doubtfully at his friend.

"By no means; or, at least, on certain conditions. We have this day united our children, Van Elberg, and shall leave them a handsome fortune when we die; but, as regards the present, matters are less fairly arranged. My son received a capital business, while you only give your daughter four thousand ducats. Now, as I did not like to make the young people unhappy by refusing my consent to their marriage, I thought you and I would settle the matter another way. You have to deliver four hundred thousand herrings, at ten guilders per thousand; you can get them from no one but me; and I must have fifty guilders per thousand, or I do not part with a single tail. The difference is sixteen thousand guilders, which I intend to pay to my son, as his wife's just dowry."

Van Elberg looked rather foolish during this explanation; but, at the end, he gained his self-possession, and even smiled as he said, clapping the other on the shoulder, "You've outwitted me, Myneher Werden, and I must pay the penalty; so say no more about it. And now, let us join our friends."

Eight days afterward, Van Elberg went to visit his daughter at Amsterdam, and, in his turn, found Werden in the greatest perplexity.

"You are the very person I wanted," said he, seizing his hand. "Unless you can assist me I am a ruined man. The herrings are all ready, but high or low, not a barrel is to be found."

Van Elberg's little gray eyes twinkled cunningly. "Every man for himself, Werden—you bought the fish and I bought the barrels; but, as an old friend, I won't take the advantage of you, and you shall have as many as you want for exactly sixteen thousand guilders above the cost price."

Werden looked rather blank, but did, seek his best to conceal his vexation. "The trick is not a bad one," he said, with a forced smile,

"but you must confess that I taught it to you."

"Ay, ay," returned the other, "you are clever fellows in Amsterdam, but we are not all fools in Brock."

Politeness and Truth.

Many persons plead a love of truth as an apology for rough manners, as if truth was never gentle and kind, but harsh, morose and forbidding. Surely, good manners and a good conscience are no more inconsistent with each other than beauty and innocence, which are strikingly akin, and always look the better for companionship. Roughness and honesty are indeed sometimes found together in the same person, but he is a poor judge of human nature who takes ill manners to be a guarantee of probity of character; or suspects a stranger to be a rascal because he has the manners of a gentleman. Some persons object to politeness, that its language is unmeaning and false. But this is easily answered. A lie is locked up in a phrase, but must exist, if at all, in the mind of the speaker. In the ordinary compliments of civilized life there is no intention to deceive, and consequently no falsehood. Polite language is pleasant to the ear and soothing to the heart, while rough words are just the reverse; and if not the product of ill temper, are very apt to produce it. The plainest of truths, let it be remembered, can be conveyed in civil speech, while the most malignant of lies may find utterance, and often do, in the language of the fish market.

The Man who Won't Pay the Printer.

May he be shod with lightning and compelled to wander over gun-powder.

May he have sore eyes, and a chestnut burr for an eye-stone.

May every day of his life be more despotic than the Day of Algiers.

May he never be permitted to kiss a handsome woman.

May he be bored to death with boarding school miseries, practicing their first music lessons, without the privilege of seeing his jormors.

May 243 night-mares trot quarter races over his stomach every night.

May his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fishing lines break.

May his coffee be sweetened with flies, and his soup seasoned with spiders.

May his friend run off with his wife, and his children take the whooping-cough.

May his cattle die of murrain, and the pigs destroy his garden.

May a troop of printer's devils, lean, lank, and bony, dog his heels each day, and a regiment of cats caterwaul under his window each night.

May his cows give sour milk, and churn rancid butter.

May his corns ache like sixty, and the frost with his cabbage.

In short, may his daughter marry a one-eyed editor, and his business go to ruin, and he go to—the legislature.

High Life in New York.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier relates the following:—Crossing the Fulton ferry, one day, a splendid equipage came on board the boat—prancing steeds, liveried coachman and footman, and an elegant coupe.

Within was a lady dressed with uncommon richness. She was fat, not very fair, and something more than forty. With her was an unlicked cub of eight or ten years old, whose fine clothes seemed to be as uncomfortable to him as were the gloves, tight to bursting, on his mother's hands. Through the open window of the carriage, he espied an apple woman with her basket of fruit. "Mom," cried the youthful aristocrat, "I want an apple."

"Hush up; you ain't going to have none," replied the tender mamma. "But won't I though, by gorry!" said the boy, at the same time throwing himself half way out of the window and seizing the apple, which he forthwith commenced upon. The gentle lady fell back with an air of resignation, exclaiming, "Well, you darned critter, now you've got it. mind you chaw it and spit out the skin." The coachman and footman looked mortified, and winked slyly at the bystanders. That's high life in New York.

God for its Author.

It is said of the venerable and gifted Dr. Cox, still surviving in a green old age, that when a young man in a law office, studying Blackstone—the lawyers' Bible—the thought occurred to him, "There is another book called the statute book of Jehovah; but I have never read it. I will read it and compare it with Blackstone." He procured a new testament, read it, and came to this conclusion: "The object of all jurisprudence is to punish overt acts for depredations committed on lives, liberty, or property of men. The object of the Bible is to prevent crime, to change the heart so that no wrong acts can proceed from it. This," said he, "is consummate wisdom. It lays the ax at the root of the tree. It must have God for its author."

Henceforth I will become an expounder of Jehovah's statute book." The internal evidences of the Bible convinced him of its truth.—*Intelligencer.*

The Best Beauty Comes Unought.

Perhaps the short, hasty gaze, cast up any day, in the midst of business, in a dense city, at the heavens, or at a bit of a tree seen amid buildings—gazes which partake almost more of a sign than a look—have in them more of intense appreciation of the beauties of nature than all that has been felt by an equal number of sight-seers, enjoying large opportunity of seeing, and all their time to themselves.

Like a prayer offered up in the midst of everyday life, these short, fond gazes at nature have something inconceivably soothing and beautiful in them.—*Helps.*

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—When the celebrated Haydn was asked how all his sacred music was so cheerful, the great composer replied: "I cannot make it otherwise. I write according to the thoughts I feel; when I think upon God, my heart is so full of joy that the notes dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be pardoned in me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

Why is a percussion gun like death? Because it is a detonator (debt o' nature).

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

I was conversing not long since with a returned volunteer, who said:—

"I was in the hospital as nurse for a long time, and assisted in taking off limbs and dressing all sorts of wounds; but the hardest thing I ever did was to take my thumb off a man's leg."

"Ah!" said I, "how was that?" when he related the following:—

"It was a young man who had a severe wound in his thigh. The ball had passed completely through, and the surgeon was necessary. The limb was cut off close to the body, the arteries taken up, and he seemed to be doing well. Subsequently one of the small arteries sloughed off. An incision was made, and it was again taken up. 'It is well it is not the main artery,' said the surgeon as he performed the operation; 'he might have bled to death before we could have taken it up.' But Charlie got on finely and was a favorite with us all."

"I was passing through the ward one night about midnight, when suddenly as I was passing Charlie's bed he spoke to me: 'H—, my leg is bleeding again.' I threw back the bed clothes, and the blood spouted in the air. The main artery had sloughed off!"

"Fortunately I knew just what to do, and in an instant I had pressed my thumb upon the place and stopped the bleeding. It was so close to the body that there was barely room enough for my thumb, but I succeeded in keeping it there, and, arousing one of the convalescents, I sent him for the surgeon, who came in on the run. 'I am so thankful, H—,' said he as he saw me, 'that you were up, and knew what to do, for he must have bled to death before I could have got here.'"

"But on examination of the case he looked exceedingly serious, and sent for other surgeons. All came who were within reach, and a consultation was held over the poor fellow. One conclusion was reached by all. There was no place to work save the spot where my thumb was placed; they could not work under my thumb, and if I removed it he would bleed to death before the artery could be taken up."

"There was no way to save his life."

"Poor Charlie! He was very calm when they told him, and requested that his brother, who was in the same hospital, might be called up. He came and sat down by the bedside, and for three hours I stood, and, by the pressure of my thumb, kept up the life of Charlie, while the brothers had their last conversation on earth. It was a strange place to be in, to feel that I held the life of a fellow mortal in my hands, as it were; and stranger yet to feel that an act of mine must cause that life to depart. Loving the poor fellow as I did, it was a hard thought; but there was no alternative."

"The last words were spoken." Charlie had arranged all his business affairs, and sent tender messages to absent ones, who little dreamed how near their loved one stood to the grave. The tears filled my eyes more than once as I listened to those parting words. All were said, and he turned to me, saying, 'Now, H—, I guess you had better take off your thumb.'"

"Oh! Charlie! how can I?" I said.

"But it must be, you know," he replied cheerfully. "I thank you very much for your kindness; and now, good bye."

"He turned away his head, I raised my thumb, once more the life current gushed forth, and in three minutes poor Charlie was dead."

Paddy's Lucid Statement.

An Irish witness in an assault and battery case thus gave his account of the affair. After relating how Dennis came to him and struck him, he proceeded:—

"So, yer honor, I just hauled off and wiped his jaw. Just then his dog cum along and I hit him again."

"Hit the dog?"

"No, yer honor, hit Dennis. And I up and a stun and throwed it at him, and rolled him over and over."

"Threw a stone at Dennis?"

"No, the dog, yer honor. And he got up and hit me again."

"The dog?"

"No, Dennis. And with that he stuck his tail 'tween his legs and ran off."

"Dennis?"

"No, the dog. And when he came back at me he pounded me."

"The dog came back to you?"

"No, Dennis, yer honor; and he isn't hurt any at all."

"Who isn't hurt?"

"The dog, yer honor."

"That will do," said the Court. "We have had enough of you and the dog. Step down."

"Such is Life."

During his days of youthful enthusiasm every man promises himself a career of perfect happiness—of stainless respectability—of matchless honor. We flatter ourselves that the world will reform itself for our sake. We anticipate a lifeless partner in our future bride, and cheat ourselves with the expectation that the current of our destiny will flow over sands of gold. Alas! the first self-deception we are compelled to resign becomes a bitter trial to our fortitude; but as one after another we see these cherished visions fade away we inure ourselves to the degree of mediocrity which is our allotted portion, and finally learn to be contented with such dirty scraps as the charity of fortune throws in our way.

A GOLDEN THOUGHT.—I never found pride in a nobler nature, nor humility in an unworthy mind. Of all the trees, I observe that God has chosen the vine—the low plant that creeps upon the wall; of all beasts, the soft, patient lamb; of all fowls, the mild and gentle dove. When God appeared to Moses, it was not in the lofty cedar, nor the spreading palm, but a bush—an humble, slender, abject bush—as if He would, by these selections, check the conceited arrogance of man. Nothing produces love like humility, nothing hate like pride.

Shocking Tragedy.

Mr. Samuel Jenks was most brutally murdered, at Stephentown, last Sunday evening, by a Mr. Culver. The facts, as near as we have been able to gather them from parties present at the examination of Culver, are as follows:

Mr. Samuel Jenks had been, for some time, living in an illicit manner with a Miss Kittle. Culver, becoming enamored with Miss Kittle, persuaded her to desert Jenks, and took her to some point in the West, where they remained for several months.—Jenks, in the meantime, having become acquainted with the whereabouts of his paramour, started in pursuit. He found her living with Culver, but he was absent at the time of his visit. Jenks pursued the woman to return with him to Stephentown.—

After arriving at Troy, Miss Kittle declined going to Stephentown unless Jenks would make over his property to her, provided she should outlive him. This Jenks consented to do, and writings to that effect were made out and signed at Troy, when the parties started for Stephentown, arriving there on Friday last. Culver, on finding that his paramour had fled with Jenks, immediately started in pursuit, and arrived at Stephentown last Saturday evening, and repaired to the house of Jenks, watching his opportunity to avenge himself.

Last Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, Culver saw Jenks go into his barn, and, following him with a gun, he deliberately shot him. The appearance of the wound indicates that Jenks must have been but a few feet from Culver when the gun was discharged, as the wound was a most frightful one. It is presumed that Culver had an accomplice in the murder, as the body of Jenks was found three-fourths of a mile from where the deed was committed, in the barn-yard of Culver, and tracks of two persons were traced from the place where the murder was committed to where the body was found, the whole distance being marked with the blood of the victim. Culver is safe, under arrest, and officers are in search of the individual suspected of complicity in the horrid crime.—*Pittsfield Eagle.*

Storks.

The Moors hold storks in extreme veneration because, according to one of their legends, a troop of Arabs, who used to plunder the pilgrims to Mecca, were metamorphosed into these birds at the prayer of Mahommed.

In Africa there is a gigantic species of stork called the marabout, which is of a domestic turn and easily tamed. Smeathman gives an account of one of these birds who used to walk into the house at dinner time and take his meal with the family; but he was rather apt to help himself in defiance of the ordinary rules of politeness, and one day he stuck his bill into a whole boiled fowl and devoured it before it could be rescued from his devouring beak. On another occasion he behaved still worse, for, in a fit of voracity, he was so barbarous as to swallow the cat, treating that feline pet even worse than Care is proverbially said to do.

Storks are of immense service to mankind, especially in warm countries, from the quantity of reptiles and vermin of all kinds which they destroy; field-mice, snakes, lizards, worms, frogs, toads—nothing seems to come amiss to them. The Thessalians were so highly impressed with their utility that, according to Pliny, they made it a capital offence to kill a stork. Some tribes in Africa do not seem to have so much veneration for the stork; at least, there is shown at Basel a stuffed stork with an African arrow right through his body. This little inconvenience had not prevented the bird from migrating as usual, though he flew awkwardly and appeared to be balancing himself on a pole, like an aerial Blondin. A Swiss savant shot him out of curiosity, wishing to ascertain what the stork was carrying under his wings.

Clean Out Your Cellar.

Whole families are sometimes made sick by the effluvia from a foul cellar. Every spring and summer, not a few suffer from this cause. If there is no outside door to the cellar, decaying matter in it is almost sure to breed sickness in the house.

Early in the spring, you should sort out your potatoes, turnips, and whatever you keep for a time, and carefully clean up and carry away all animal or vegetable matters that are likely to decay. After this is done, it would be well to sprinkle quick-lime all over the cellar. Scatter chloride of lime about the rat-holes, if those pests trouble you. A half-dime will buy enough at the druggist's for this purpose. It will be good for the cellar if there are no rats.

If families would take pains to remove all such causes of sickness from the premises, and obey all the laws of health, there would be but little sickness compared with what there is now.

An Amusing Mistake.

A gentleman was going out in his carriage one day to call with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards.—He ordered his footman, recently come into his service, to go to the mantelpiece in the sitting-room and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retained the articles to be used as directed, and off started the gentleman, sending in the footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the question, "How many cards have you left?"

"Well, sir," says the footman very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts, and the ace of clubs."

"The deuce!" exclaimed his master, in just that tone, "that's gone," said John, "and that's gone."

A woman is worth a great deal, or she is worth nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for.—If she is a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless woman; but he is a greater fool to cut his throat for either of them.

HOME.—The world is for the working hour, but home is the place of refuge. We come to it when we are weary or weak—our refreshment is there, our rest is there, we refresh there, we recover from sickness there, and when we die in peace, we die there.

A Fallen Woman.

A Boston paper a few days ago related the following:—

"There was a sad and lamentable case before the court this forenoon. In Job, chapter xvi, verse 20, may be found the following words: 'My friends scorn me, and mine eye poureth out tears unto God.' These words are applicable to the unfortunate woman, (it will not benefit the public to publish her name) who was brought from the Tombs by two officers of the court, charged with being a common drunkard. She could hardly stand alone, with a constitution shattered by strong drink and disappointment. She was cheaply clad, wore no bonnet, and her hair was flying loosely about her once fair and handsome face."

Poor woman! what a sad change of life had thou met within the past ten years. Once the wife of one who was treasurer of a rich corporation, living in style, surrounded with all the luxuries of life, and visited by the wealthy and fashionable citizens of Boston and Salem. But the husband lived beyond his means, and his downfall had to come sooner or later. Less than ten years ago the community was startled to hear that Mr. — was a defaulter to a very large amount to the corporation. His wife stood by him in the hour of adversity, and he managed to get clear of the charges against him without being sent to prison.

But his character and reputation were ruined. He went to New York, and in a few short months Mr. — was again arrested, this time for robbing the mails, and is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the Connecticut State Prison.

During her husband's guilty course she stood by him and spent her last dollar in his behalf. Finally her home was made desolate and her elegant house and furniture were taken from her. Those who had formerly sought her society and leaves, shunned her. Thus the broken-hearted woman has fallen. She took to strong drink, residing in a small room on Carver street, and picking up her meals outside for the past few months."

Palmer Journal.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Our compendium of war news embraces considerable that is stirring from the South and Southwest, with cheering intelligence from North Carolina and Virginia. The news will cheer the desponding hearts of Northern people, and give fresh vigor to our troops. We hope the tide has turned, and that disasters and defeats will be on the side of the rebels in future.

—We get two stories from Mexico—one that the French have captured the outer fortifications at Puebla, and another that the Mexicans have defeated the French army at that place, slaying 8,000 of them. The first story is probably correct, and we hope the latter is.

—There are rumors of the capture of Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, 150 miles below St. Louis, by the rebel guerrilla Marmaduke, but we have no particulars. The military authorities at St. Louis have no information of it.

—Gold is going down again, having fallen to 150. The people will be glad to see it tumble down to par, though it may ruin speculators who have sought to ruin the country and everybody else by gambling in the currency.

—England begins to get her eyes open to the necessity of putting an embargo upon rebel privateers fitting out in her ship yards. She has pounced upon one rebel craft and promises to do the same thing by others.

—A terrible tornado swept over Grundy county, Ill., last Saturday, tearing houses in pieces, killing horses and cattle, and leveling forests in its course. One man was killed and several were injured.

—The legislature of Massachusetts is long winded. It has not yet got through yet, but will probably finish next week. It has passed the Hoosac tunnel bill by which the unexpended balance of the two millions credit of the state is to be used at the expense of tax payers. It has passed several other bills, not consistent with economy and war times.

—The week's weather has been sunny, shiny and splendid, a warm breeze giving softness to the air, reminding one of coming flowers, leafy groves and shady bowers. It is a pity that such a beautiful sky looks down on bloody battle fields and grim-visaged war, instead of a united and happy country.

Fasting.

We are to have another National Fast next week, and though we do not anticipate that it will be observed as a day of actual fasting, humiliation and prayer, yet it will serve to remind every one that our country, like individuals, owes allegiance to a higher Government, and that it is well to acknowledge that allegiance and dependence in ways appropriate and becoming. In all ages of the world, and among all people, ancient and modern, heathen and civilized, days of similar importances have been observed. In all ancient wars, sacrifices and oblations were offered to the gods, in the belief that favor would be secured and success obtained. Then, as now, each party contending against the other sought help from the same higher Power. We are not so superstitious as were our forefathers, two or three thousand years ago, yet we, like them, believe that Superior help is necessary to aid the right, and that if it assists what may to us appear wrong, it is that good may eventually come.

We hear that Jeff. Davis prays audibly in church; we read his proclamations for fasting and prayer, while the rebels are no doubt as earnest in their supplications for Divine favor as the loyal population of the North. They also have reason to hope that their prayers have been answered and that Heaven smiles on their arms. On the other hand, though we pray as sincerely, and believe that our cause must prosper because it is just, a series of misfortunes have befallen us, which one might construe into Providential displeasure. Our enemies have said as much, and boasted that God is on their side. Human estimation, however, cannot divine the ways in which the Ruler of the Universe works out His plan, and those who boast of God's favor cannot escape His righteous judgments. It is proper that as a nation we should fast in deep humility, for our sins are great and many. If by so doing an atonement can be made or a threatened judgment averted, we shall not have fasted in vain.

LOVE, SUICIDE AND DEPRIVITY IN NEW YORK.—About a week ago a volunteer, named Charles Frederick Noll, of New York, having staid over his furlough and fearing arrest, went to a German hotel in the Bowery, with Miss Mary Schmitt, his sweetheart, and took a room. Both of them then took poison, with the intention of dying together, and when Noll found that Mary was not likely to die he attempted to strangle her, expiring himself in the act. A man named Steiger was in the hotel at the time, and when he heard of the critical situation of the girl he did all he could to save her life. Up to that time he had been a devoted husband, but since he has absented himself almost entirely from his family. On Sunday night, last, his wife called on Mrs. Schmitt and her daughter to enquire for her husband, and was informed that he had just left the house, and ever since the death of Noll he had been infatuated with the daughter. After further conversation Mrs. Schmitt induced Mrs. Steiger to take a glass of wine. She drank a portion, when, thinking something was wrong, she seized the glass and left the house. The contents were analyzed and found to contain 15 ounces of laudanum. On this denouement, the mother and girl were arrested and sent to prison.

DRAFTING.—The new conscription act provides that persons liable to do military duty cannot be called into service till after the first of July, and persons drafted are allowed ten days before they are required to report for duty. There is much delay in appointing the necessary officers, but when the list is complete, they will be ready to act by the middle of June.

A LONG WAR.—The Richmond Enquirer warns people of the South against extravagant dressing, telling them that the war is likely to last two years longer.

A Word About Fruit Trees.

The age has passed, if it ever has existed, wherein results are to be reckoned by the amount of labor performed. Some vocations may require more intelligence than others; yet there is no pursuit in which skill and calculation are not required to insure success—a fact too generally overlooked in agriculture. Still, it is patent, and no one can fail to see it exemplified in an hour's walk in any town, that intelligence is no less indispensable in agriculture than in other pursuits. It is not the largest number of acres cultivated that returns the largest profit, but where the most intelligence is united with labor, that yields the most abundant returns. The season of the year has arrived when all those who are interested or are engaged in agricultural pursuits are to enquire how they can most profitably invest their labor; and it is with this view that we would call the attention of our citizens to the advantages of raising fruit, and particularly apples. Every one who has a spot of land should raise fruit, for in no way will it yield more profit. Leaving out of view the pleasure—and there is nothing more delightful in the whole routine of agriculture than fruit growing—the mere question of profit takes rank with the most important that can claim the attention of the farmer at this season of the year. Many object to the long delay of apple trees in bearing, but skill in cultivation will partially remedy that evil, and the expense is but a trifle compared to the worth of a thrifty orchard when it has arrived at the age of bearing. Forty trees set on an acre will cost less than half the number of dollars, and the care they will require is more than paid in the pleasure afforded in tending them. In ten years, they will bring an average annual return of not less than forty dollars; all of which time the land will produce nearly as if there had been no trees on it. But, in starting an orchard, too much pains cannot be taken in the selection of trees, quantity and quality both being desirable, some nice varieties being poor bearers. Care ought to be observed in the selection of varieties suited to the soil where they are to grow. For instance, the Roxbury Russet flourishes best in a moist, strong loam; others, in lighter soil. The different varieties that will do best where it is proposed to set them can easily be ascertained, either by observation or enquiry. Attention ought to be given to the bearing qualities. Roxbury Russets are excellent in this respect by the Rhode Island Greening and Spitzenburg, while they are far excelled by the Baldwin. This is a branch of agriculture which eminently commends itself to the young, who, in the spring-time of life as well as of the year, can plant in hope and well afford to wait. If they should improve their leisure hours, though they be few at this season of the year, in this way, the result will challenge their admiration through life; but let no one plant more than is intended to be well cultivated, for nothing is more sensitive to kind treatment than young trees. A large proportion of the land in this vicinity is such as to admit of successful cultivation of orchards; and, if the proprietors would make it a specialty this spring, the result will more than justify the effort. A little timely effort will, ten years hence, result in a four-fold increase over the present product. Those who delay cannot put in the 'old plea, in justification, that young trees cannot be obtained; for the local papers and handbills announce almost untold numbers for sale all around us. Perhaps those who plant this spring will do so for a future generation to gather and enjoy; but, surely, they will occupy the places made vacant with feelings of gratitude to those who sent couriers down the stream of time such rich contributions to their enjoyment.

TWO SUICIDES.—Mr. Tyler of Middlebury, Vt., committed suicide on the 13th inst., by hanging himself in his orchard. He was but 30 years of age, of sound health, and irreproachable character. The motive for his self-destruction is a mystery. —Elsie Brown committed suicide at the Dexter Asylum, in Providence, Friday night, by hanging herself with a sheet taken from her bed and fastened to the grating of her cell. Her husband came to an accidental death a few weeks ago by falling from his bed and breaking his neck. The shock was the occasion of the insanity of his widow.

THE FASHION OF BALMORALS.—Balmoral skirts, which in every shade and combination have swept along in rainbow-like hues, are to be worn in lighter stuffs and less decided colors. In Paris, where no lady trails her dresses, narrow longitudinal stripes of black and white, gray and black, or two shades of some neutral tint, are adopted. These skirts are made quite ornamental, with braided bands applied near the edge, or by a narrow flounce of the same bound with gay braid. With these skirts a lady's organs of locomotion are by no means problematical, and

"Beneath the hoops' bewitching round Her very shoe has power to wound."

RECRUITS FROM ABROAD.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin writes: "The ship Neptune sails from Liverpool for New York on the 14th inst., with eight hundred emigrants aboard, of whom several hundred will enlist in the federal army. These comprise both English and Irish people whose passages are prepaid."

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.—Last Monday night a member of a Pennsylvania regiment on picket complained of feeling ill. The surgeon of the regiment was called, and "mother and child are doing well." Gen. Josh Owen named the boy Picket Falmouth Ellsworth.

NEGRO ENGINEERS.—At Baton Rouge a regiment of able-bodied negroes is being formed, who will be attached to the engineer corps of that department, and be employed in bridge and road building under the instruction of competent officers.

TWO GIRLS KILLED.—Two girls, Josephine Thompson and Angelina Partilupa, aged respectively 19 and 18 years, fell down a hatchway from the 6th story of a building in New York, a few days ago, and both were killed.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Government intends to dispose of large quantities of land this summer. In Washington territory, nearly 3,000,000 acres; in Kansas, 146,000; and in Michigan, 38,000 acres are to be sold.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The opening spring revives activity among our armies, giving us promise of grand results during the summer campaign. Things look brighter for the Union cause, and darker for the rebels. From the Southwest we have stirring news. Admiral Porter, with seven gunboats, some of them iron clad, and several transports loaded with troops, has run the blockade at Vicksburg and joined Admiral Farragut, with the loss of only one transport, which was sunk. The crew is supposed to have perished with it, the captain saving himself by floating nine miles down the river on a plank. This gives us a large fleet between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and if our gunboats can ascend the Big Black River it will bring them in the rear of Vicksburg. The rebel army is positively in danger of being cut off, and reports of evacuation may be true. The fleet was bombarding Vicksburg at the latest accounts. We have now entire possession of the Mississippi, dividing the confederacy and shutting off supplies which come from the western part to sustain the rebel armies in the eastern portion. The importance of this advantage can hardly be estimated. With our forces well handled in the south and south-west, there is no reason to doubt their success. Admiral Porter is now below Vicksburg; Admiral Farragut is further down, or probably up the Red river; Gen. Banks is on Bayou Teche, in the vicinity of Franklin, west of New Orleans, making towards the Red river; Gen. Grant is above Vicksburg, arranging to co-operate with a portion of his forces at Granada, while Rosecrans is ready to pounce upon Bragg's army, lying in front of Murfreesboro and Nashville.

A cavalry raid from Memphis recently defeated a party of rebels, driving them across the Coldwater, killing and capturing many of them. Gen. Dodge, at Corinth, has attacked and driven across Bear Creek the enemy in his front, while a force of 3,000 rebels who attacked Fayetteville, Ark., have been severely repulsed, with considerable loss.

A raid of our cavalry from Louisville, Ky., has destroyed an immense amount of rebel supplies at Celina, Tenn., besides killing 90 rebels. Our troops are harassing the rebels in every quarter in the Southwest.

A report comes via New Orleans that the ram Queen of the West, and the gunboat Diana, both captured from us by the rebels, have been retaken. The ram was taken in Grand Lake, with all her officers and crew on board. Col. Daniels, with a company of colored troops, assisted by cavalry, captured Pascagoula after a severe fight. Hearing of reinforcements arriving for the rebels, our troops withdrew to Ship Island.

There is nothing new from Charleston. The monitors are receiving additional plating to their decks, and have returned from Port Royal to the vicinity of Charleston. The rebels are endeavoring to raise the Keokuk, but with what success is not known. Several regiments remain on the islands in the harbor, protected by gunboats.

Gen. Foster has escaped from Little Washington, passing the rebel batteries in broad daylight. The pilot of the boat was killed, and one deck hand wounded. Since his escape the rebels have abandoned the siege of Little Washington, and all their batteries on Tar river. Their presence is doubtless needed elsewhere.

The news from Eastern Virginia is important. The rebels have attempted to blockade the Nansemond river, but our gunboats have shelled them out in every instance. On Saturday, Gen. Getty, with the 59th New York and the 8th Connecticut, in conjunction with the gunboats, stormed a heavy rebel battery on the Western Branch, a stream coming into the Nansemond eight or ten miles below Suffolk. The affair seems to have been an important success; 6 parrot guns and 160 men of the 44th Alabama regiment were captured with a loss of one killed on our side.

The story that Gen. Stoneman had captured Gordonsville appears to be false. He has been skirmishing with the rebels at Culpepper, but with no great results.

It is not unlikely that Hooker is again endeavoring to throw his forces across the Rappahannock, with a view to a forward movement.

A SENSATION.—A sensation was created in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday of last week, by the discovery that several clothing store merchants had been in the practice of furnishing citizens' clothes to soldiers in Camp Chase that they might pass the guard and desert. The proprietors of four large establishments were arrested, their stores closed and guards placed over them.

COTTON IN ENGLAND.—There is considerable cotton in England; with fair prospect of a good supply of the article being continued. Let the war but last two years longer, and there would be King Cotton's American dominion? A thing of the past, used up like the shirts that came from it.

SMALL PRICES IN RICHMOND.—Pins are one cent apiece in Richmond; needles, 5 cents; darning needles, 25 cents; box of matches, 75 cents to \$1; pound of common soap, \$1.50 to \$2; beef, not fit to eat, \$1.50 per pound; Irish potatoes, \$12 per bushel; sweet potatoes, \$16.

COTTON SEED.—Eighteen six-horse government teams passed through Washington last week Wednesday, heavily loaded with cotton seed designed for distribution by the Agricultural Department.

RUSH FOR AN OFFICE.—There are forty candidates for the position of Inspector of the State Alms House at Tewksbury, made vacant by the death of Mr. Mansur.

SUNK.—The Indianapolis is certainly sunk. Admiral Farragut amuses his ship's crew by firing broadsides into the wreck each time he passes up or down the Mississippi.

WHISKY MURDER.—Whiskey is said to have had a hand in the recent sanguinary affair between Gen. Corcoran and Col. Kimball. An investigation is to be had.

Letter from Suffolk, Va.

From Our Own Correspondent.
IN THE FIELD BEHIND THE BREASTWORKS. } Suffolk, Va., April 16, 1863.

DEAR SIR.—No battle has yet taken place here except skirmishing, which has been going on all around us for six days. We seem to be almost surrounded by the enemy, said to be under the command of Gen. Longstreet, but whether he intends to attack us in earnest, or only prevent reinforcements from being sent to other points, remains to be seen. At any rate, I think our troops are ready for him, and the enemy will meet with a warm reception if they attempt to drive us from this place. We marched from camp on the 13th inst., and took our position behind the earthworks, where we have remained, awaiting the enemy, who are but a short distance from us. One hundred rounds of cartridges have been given the men. It is supposed to be the object of the rebels to cross the Nansemond river and get in our rear. They have disabled some of our gunboats in the river with their artillery and perhaps will attempt to lay a pontoon bridge across and pay us a visit soon. Let them come. Negroes are being impressed into the service to build fortifications, and to-day a large detail from our brigade is at work throwing up earthworks. The rebels threw a few shells near us this afternoon, but no damage done.

April 17th.—Some firing from our pickets was heard last night and occasionally the report of a heavy gun would break the silence, but nothing seemed to alarm the various regiments ready to spring into line for the defense of Suffolk. Reinforcements came in on the cars from Norfolk during the night, and are taking their positions to-day. This evening dark masses of smoke can be seen issuing from the woods around us, supposed to proceed from rebel camp fires. The summing up of the siege thus far is a few killed and wounded on both sides, mostly by sharp shooters, and the enemy still around us. The boys seem to be in excellent spirits.

Bonnets and Millinery.

By this time about every lady has taken a look into some milliner's shop with a curious longing to know what is to be worn for spring and summer bonnets, and how they are to be ornamented. The price of goods, of course, will be a good deal higher than in former years, they being almost exclusively foreign; but nothing will seriously diminish the sale, for, if bonnets are in the market, they are too witching not to be worn. In style, the spring and summer bonnets do not differ materially from those worn during the winter. They are somewhat smaller, slimmer at the sides, and of about the same elevation in front, with the trimming more diffused, and on the whole less like a new fashion than a modification of an old one. The outside trimming, which last season was concentrated near the top, has retreated a little, and there takes its stand for the campaign. The face trimming has retrograded a little, leaving the bonnet free to sink nearer the forehead, thereby improving both the bonnet and wearer. Chip and straw enter largely into the manufacture, the latter of which is eminently suitable for young misses. Silk lace, tulle and erape are also used. Feathers, flowers, ribbons and lace form the outside trimming, though feathers less than formerly; and the same, minus the feathers, form the face trimmings. In colors, a new shade of brown, called Havana, predominates. In ribbons, also, a shade, known as quaker color, will be worn. White is more used in the inside of bonnets than any other color, yet so intermingled is it with positive colors that it almost loses its identity.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Monday morning accommodation train from Springfield to Boston met with a serious accident after uniting with the train at Worcester. A few miles east of the latter place an axle of the tender broke, which threw every car from the track except the last one. The baggage car was thrown across the track and the next car ran directly through it. James Wesson, of Springfield, a brakeman, was instantly killed, and Arba Hyde, agent of Thompson's Express Company, had an arm broken twice, and was injured internally. A discharged soldier had a leg broken, several of the employees of the Boston road were seriously hurt, and some of the passengers were slightly bruised.

RETURNED TORPEDOES.—A large cargo of torpedoes for Capt. Erierson's "Devil," has been ordered back from Port Royal to Fortress Monroe. The raft not having been fairly tested, of course there was no use for the torpedoes.

SPARRING FOR THE POOR.—A sparring exhibition for the benefit of the starving poor of Ireland was attended by nearly two thousand people at Hoy's Theatre, New York, Thursday evening of last week. The handsome sum of fifteen hundred dollars was realized.

A DARK PROSPECT.—The Anglo-African newspaper published in New York ventures to predict that the "coming" military leader, who is to conquer the South and restore peace and harmony, will be found among the despised negro race.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The National Intelligencer exhorts the administration, by wisdom in devising its military plans and selecting its agents, to produce such results as shall remove occasion for humiliating harangues to the people to support it.

WISH WE WOULD.—The King of Italy has an agent in this country collecting specimens of American birds, beasts and reptiles. He ought to send over to Turin Messrs. Voorhees, Vallandigham, F. Wood & Co., as brilliant specimens of Copperheads.

FAMILY EXTENSION.—A sister of the Prince of Wales is said to be about to marry a Russian prince. A brother of her's has been called to the throne of Greece. That family is spreading East and West.

REMOVED.—The Paymaster, Mr. Belknap, who had over \$100,000 of his funds stolen recently, has been removed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Purser Barry ordered to his place.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.—The Prince of Wales is about following the example of Tom Thumb, by exhibiting the bridal presents which he and his wife have received.

A VARIETY OF THINGS.

"Flow deep while sluggards sleep," is a maxim that should be put in practice about this time. The earth is in a favorable condition to be mellowed by the plowshare, and in a week or so seed may be safely put in the ground. Peas and early potatoes are already planted in some places, but vegetables liable to be cut down by late spring frosts should not be started yet. A few fine days will not prevent us from experiencing a good deal of rough weather yet.

—It was fifty years ago on the 13th inst., since the national flag in its present form was hoisted at Washington. We hope it will be ten times fifty years before it will come down an altered flag, except to add more stars to its folds.

—The legislature has refused to pass a metropolitan police bill for Boston. The people in that crooked city are capable of self-government a while longer.

—The Charleston rebels claim to have taken the "Devil" in the late combat. The devil has always been on their side.

—It is said that Stonewall Jackson's "general order" to his soldiers is this:—"When you get into a cornfield eat enough to last you a week."

—Peasant meal, which is recommended as a good article for cows, hogs, and horses, is advertised in the Petersburg, (Va.) papers.

—The three years soldiers call the nine months men "greenbacks" because they were hired for large bounties, and don't want to fight.

—Some of our steamboats on the Mississippi are to be clad in cotton. The rams would do best in wool.

—A new "cut off" at Vicksburg is mentioned. We wish that General Grant would cut off the enemy there. That would be a new cut off indeed.

—Speaking of transportation in the army, Jenks says a soldier can at any time get a little buggy.

—The New York Herald says the Charleston fight has postponed war with England for one year.

—In North Carolina tenpenny nails are passing current at five cents each.

—In Savannah food is to be bought by the authorities and sold to the poor at prime cost, which cost it is far beyond the means of the poor to pay.

—An old bachelor in New Haven lately got married to escape the draft, and now he says he was a fool to escape a war of three years and involve himself in a war for life. Poor fellow!

APRIL SHOWERS.
"The April rain—the April rain—
We hear the pleasant sound;
Now soft and still like little dew,
Now drenching all the ground."

—The British government has seized a steamer just launched for rebel service. She had better seize the Alabama, which was launched from one of her ship yards.

—Stewart of New York, is now loading a vessel with corn and provisions for the suffering poor of Belfast, Ireland, at his own expense.

—At a sale of negroes in Louisville, on the 13th inst., "Prophet Elijah" brought \$345, which was a little under the average price of the others that were sold.

—The Londoners have a machine for dressing hair.

—During a portion of the engagement at Charleston the rebels fired 200 guns a minute. It must have been a roaring time while that kind of work was going on.

—The chivalry of the South are brought to eating pork and beans, a Yankee dish they have always despised. They'll soon be glad to get codfish and taters.

WOMEN RIOTING FOR BREAD.—Southern papers are endeavoring to smooth over the bread riots of the women at the South. The Richmond Whig says the riot in that city was led by a virago who was cheered by a gang of gamblers and ruffians, and that they did not want bread, but boots, shoes, silk dresses, tobacco and jewelry—articles that they would be likely to get by ever so great a riot.

Jeff. Davis promised them he would supply their wants, but how in the world is the poor fellow going to get jewelry, boots and tobacco? At Atlanta, Ga., however, it was neither jewelry or tobacco that was wanted, but simply bacon, for which the storekeepers charged \$1.10 per pound. The Atlanta paper says it was a mob of "ladies," but the Richmond Whig calls the riot a "mob of females." A similar riot at Raleigh, N. C., is considered more seriously by the Standard of that place, which says, "bread riots have commenced, and where they will end God only knows."

The next harvest may abate for a time the threatened famine of the South, but with the federal armies gradually overrunning their territory the inhabitants must eventually be brought to greater straits than they now are in.

WARM WORK FOR SUMMER.—The rebels count largely on warm weather as an ally and abettor of their cause; but some of the hardest fighting was done last summer, in the warmest of weather. The battle of Fair Oaks was fought in June, and the succession of battles on the Peninsula and in other parts of Virginia followed. Gen. Pope's severe campaign occurred in August, and McClellan's campaign in Maryland took place in the early part of September. Our troops can stand the heat and mosquitoes about as well as the rebels. Nothing short of yellow fever and the miasma of southern swamps can help the rebels much. The coming summer promises warm work, and we shall see which side can stand it best.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—At New Bedford on Wednesday, two sisters, Mrs. Rowe and Mrs. Rogers, and three children were drowned while on a sailing excursion in the bay. A child of one of the ladies fell overboard accidentally, and a gentleman jumped in to save it, when the whole party rushed to one side of the boat which was capsized and they all fell into the water. Two ladies and a gentleman were saved.

HATCHET MEN.—There is a brigade of mounted infantry in Gen. Rosecrans' army, armed with the hatchet instead of the sabre. They are so well drilled they can throw it a distance of fifty yards and not miss the mark.

ANOTHER REBEL LOAN.—The Confederates are to have another great loan in Europe. They can get just as much money as they can need, and on better terms than we can get it abroad. This comes from our wretched slow-coachness, and from our war having been waged, not on military principles, but on political want of principle. Late advices speak of the decline of Confederate credit in Europe.

PALMER AND VICINITY.

The slips at the Congregational Church will be rented next Monday P. M.

SALE OF OLD COPPER COIN.—S. W. Smith of this village sold 156 old pennies and 15 half pennies this week for \$8.

"BENT ON HELL."—A clergyman said in one of our churches last Sabbath, that "All the men in Palmer were bent on hell!" Do you hear that, gentlemen?

CHANGE OF LOCATION.—Mr. Bennett, the new express agent, has removed his office from the depot to Palmer House block, 1st door east of the Journal Block.

EDGAR L. DRAPEL, late a student in the office of Dr. E. C. Richardson, in Ware, has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—D. R. Tyler of Warren has advertised the sale at auction, on the 30th inst., of 200,000 trees, vines, &c., among which are all the varieties that can be successfully cultivated in this vicinity.

NOW'S THE TIME.—Bridgman & Whitney of Springfield advertise paper hangings in this week's paper. As this is the season for papering rooms, those in pursuit of pretty papers should read their advertisement.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—An Irishman, in burning a pile of brush on Wednesday, set fire to the woods of Elijah Plumley of Ludlow, burning over several acres before it could be stopped.

A SNAKE STORY.—A few days since F. J. Putnam of Ludlow killed thirty-one black snakes averaging in length 5 feet each, making a total length of 155 feet. They had congregated in a sunny spot, and showed fight when disturbed in their enjoyment.

BELEHERTOWN.—The pews in the Congregational Church, which have been heretofore owned by the members, are to be rented in future, which will be a large source of income. —The measles are extensively prevalent, most of the cases being of unusual severity.

DOO CHEAF.—A travelling peddler of Confederate money has sold quite a pile of it in this vicinity, those purchasing supposing it to be genuine, and holding it as a curiosity, little thinking it was manufactured in New York. It is, however, just as much of a curiosity if one only thinks so.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The school committee of Palmer will meet at the school house in Thorndike on the first Monday in May, at 10 A. M., for the examination of school teachers for the summer schools. The schools throughout the town will commence on the following Wednesday.

POLICE.—Hiram C. Powers of Powers Corner, was up before Justice Collins on Saturday for an assault and battery on Royal Shaw, one of his neighbors. Shaw stated that while he was in Powers' house on the 1st of April, Mr. P. charged him with trying to get his help away, and on his denying it, he kicked him, breaking one of his ribs. Powers was bound over to the superior court in the sum of \$300.

DUCKVILLE.—The soldiers' aid society of this place, organized by the ladies last August, has sent since that time, to the Mass. soldiers' relief association, the following articles:—101 sheets, 91 pillow cases, 53 pillows, 63 shirts, 31 towels, 16 napkins, 84 handkerchiefs, 763 yds. bandaging, 4 pair socks, 3 pair slippers, 2 comfortable, lint, undershirts, drawers, and a quantity of minor articles of comfort.

PASSING CONFEDERATE MONEY.—A man from this town went up to Hardwick the other day and purchased a cow of a woman, stating that he would be after the animal in a few days, but would give her \$2 to bind the bargain. He gave her a Confederate \$5 and took \$3 good money for change. The woman subsequently learned that Confederate money was not current in Hardwick, and followed the purchaser of the cow to Palmer, obtaining satisfaction for her journey.

SHADE TREES.—It is a favorable Spring for setting out shade trees, and we trust this fact will be borne in mind by the owners of real estate on Main street, where the sun shines down with fiery rays all summer, without a green leaf to cast a refreshing shade upon the passing pedestrian. Oh, ye landholders and building owners, may your bowels of compassion be moved to the good work of setting out just a few trees to fill up the broken line on Main street, especially in the vicinity of our office.

GOVERNMENT TAXES FOR MARCH.—The amount of Government taxes for March, received by the collector of the Eastern Hampden division, comprising six towns, is \$636.99. Some of the largest taxes are, Boston Duck Co., Palmer, \$1076.46; Thorndike Co., \$741.20; Palmer Co., \$500.12; Merriek, Fay & Co., Monson, \$594.83; Woolen Man. Co. of Monson, \$554.16; Hampden Cotton Man. Co. of Monson, \$796.19; Joseph L. Reynolds, Monson, \$266.69; N. F. Rogers, Monson, \$106.68; Monson & Brimfield Man. Co., \$206.65; Shaw Man. Co., Wales, \$391.99; Dell Man. Co., Wales, \$132.80; Ravine Man. Co., So. Wilbraham, \$209.94; So. Wilbraham Man. Co., \$97.25; Wales Man. Co., \$230.62; Wm. R. Parks, Palmer, manufacturer of shoddy, \$146.93.

RIOT AT HALIFAX.—A serious riot occurred in Halifax, N. S., recently. About 300 soldiers broke from the barracks, rushed through the streets, assailing citizens, breaking windows, and doing all the damage they could. A detachment of the Royal Artillery finally appeared and drove the soldiers back to their barracks.

BLOOD OR BREAD.—Posters have been stuck up in Mobile, threatening blood, if bread is not forthcoming to the wives and little ones of those who are fighting for Southern independence.

Modern Wooing.

He spoke the words that poets speak,
When all the heart is all aglow,
With pulses strong as words are weak,
But yet the maiden thought him slow—
She gazed upon the moon!

He then tried back, on coldest scent,
And spoke of science, march of mind,
On bettering the age intent;
As well have talked unto the wind—
She gazed upon the moon!

He then tried art; she did not heed,
Or heeding, did not understand.
He spoke of war, of valor's deed,
(At least 'twas not to be her hand)—
She gazed upon the moon!

At last he spoke of city lots,
All built upon and taxes paid,
Of neat suburban villa plots;
These were the things that roused the maid,
She took his hand and smiled!

SPURGEON ON PULPITS.—Spurgeon says he has very little opinion of those wooden boxes called pulpits. He thinks they must have been invented for the benefit of some one whose legs were deformed. He believes the power of oratory lays very much in the legs, and he likes to see a man when preaching walk about and roar out the truth like a lion.

A FORGIVING SPIRIT.—"You should never let the young men kiss you," said a venerable uncle to his pretty niece.
"I know it, uncle," returned she penitently, "and yet I try to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness. Seeing that one has been kissed, there is no undoing it."

The distinction between liking and loving was well made by a little girl six years old. She was eating an egg at breakfast, which she seemed to relish very much. "Do you love it?" asked her aunt. "No," replied the child with a look of disgust; "I like it. If I loved it I should kiss it."

The oldest piece of furniture is the multiplication "table." It was constructed more than two thousand years ago and is as good as new.

They say that too many minors are enlisted in our army, but Vanity Fair thinks that the minors do a great deal better than some of the majors.

Genius may co-exist with wildness, idleness, folly—even with crime; but not long with selfishness and the indulgence of an envious disposition.

When may a newspaper reader be said to have a voracious appetite? When he devours the Post and swallows the Globe.

There is many a vain woman whose character would as ill bear inspection and analysis as her little girl's doll.

SPRING GOODS.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING together with
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Just received at SMALL'S. The largest and most complete assortment of HATS and CAPS
a complete outfit of Hartford.
FANCY ARTICLES.
Dorner's No. 1 Kerosene, at reduced prices.
Potash, and all goods sold by Druggists, and
Gent's Furnishing supplies.
Now is your time. Old accounts are all posted, and a settlement requested.
H. T. SMALL & CO.
Stafford Springs, Feb. 28, 1863.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS

25 VARIETIES sent free of postage on receipt of \$1, and
WARRANTED TO BE EQUAL TO ANY ever sent out for the money.
Put up and for sale by
D. R. TYLER,
Feb. 28, 1863.
Warren, Mass.

H. T. SMALL & CO.,

Stafford Springs, Ct.

NEW GOODS AT FORMER PRICES!

A SPLENDID STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING,

Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery,
Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats,
Stocks, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Buttons, Brushes—all kinds,
Cutlery, Knives, Razors,
Scissors, and all kinds of
YANKEE NOTIONS.

MEN AND BOYS'

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers,

Good Stock of CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HATS & CAPS,

A large stock of Fashionable Goods,
At Low Prices.

DOUBLE KNIT COATS,

And a good assortment of
UNDER CLOTHING.

Fur Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Capes,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Pure and reliable, Trussers, Supporters,
Leeches, Breast Pumps, all
kinds of Syringes,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
Dye-Stuffs, Potash, and all goods usually sold
by Druggists.
H. T. SMALL & CO.
Stafford Springs, Sept., 1862.

NO. 1 FOTASH, Just Received by
H. T. SMALL & CO.
A NICE PACK of Wedding or Visiting
Cards can be printed at this office at short notice.
Wedding Envelopes always on hand.
IT IS A WONDER that every business man
don't have a Pack of Business Cards printed when
he can get them so handsomely done at this office.

THE ALL SUFFICIENT THREE.

THE GREAT "AMERICAN REMEDIES,"
Known as
"HELMBOLD'S" Genuine PREPARATIONS,
viz: HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
"SARSAPARILLA,"
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of
the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and
Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion,
and excites the absorbents in healthy action, by
which the watery or calcareous dispositions, and all
unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as
pain and inflammation, and it is good for men,
women, or children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for Weak-
nesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipa-
tion, Early Indiscretion, or Abuse, attended with
the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Flushing of the body,
Eucular System, Eruptions on the face,
Hot Hands, Pallid Countenance,
Dryness of the Skin.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this
medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATIGUE, EPILEPTIC FITS,
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can
say that they are not frequently followed by those
"direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering,
but none will confess. The records of the Insane
Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by consump-
tion, bear ample witness to the truth of the asser-
tion, *these Constitutions, once affected with Organic
Weakness,* requires the aid of medicine to invigorate
and strengthen the system, which Helmbold's
Extract Buchu invariably does. A trial will con-
vince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females,
Old or Young, Single, Married, or Contemplating
Marriage.

In many affections peculiar to Females the Ex-
tract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy,
as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painful-
ness, or Suppression of the Customary Evacu-
ations, Ulcerated or Schirous state of the Uterus,
Leucorrhoea, or Whites, Sterility, and for all com-
plaints incident to the sex, whether arising from
Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in
The Decline or Change of Life.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medi-
cine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no
change in diet, no inconvenience,
AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire, and gives strength to
Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, prevent-
ing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allying
pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of
diseases, and expelling Poisonous, Diseased, and
Worn-out Matter.

Thousands upon Thousands,
Who Have Been the Victims of Quacks,
and who have paid Heavy Fees to be cured in a
short time, have found they were deceived, and
the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful
Astringents," been dried up in the system, to
become an aggravated form, and perhaps after
marriage.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary
Organs, whether existing in Male or Female,
from whatever cause originating, and no
matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a
Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the
great Diuretic, and it is certain to have the de-
sired effect in all Diseases for which it is recom-
mended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA.

This is an affection of the Blood, and attacks
the Sexual Organs, Linings of the Nose, Ears,
Throat, Windpipe, and other Mucous Surfaces,
making its appearance in the form of Ulcers.
Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood
and removes all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, giv-
ing to the complexion a clear and healthy color.
It being prepared expressly for this class of com-
plaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved
to a greater extent than any other preparation of
Sarsaparilla.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion for Diseases of a Syphilitic
Nature, and as an injection in Diseases of the
Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation,
used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and
Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable
character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

From eight to twenty years standing, with names
known to science and fame.

For Medical Properties of BUCHU,
See Dispensary of the United States.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the
Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr.
PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOW-
ELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of
the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and
published in the Transactions of the King and
Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BEN-
JAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal Col-
lege of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
\$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,
50 cts. per bottle, or six bottles for \$2.50.

Or half a dozen of each for \$12, which will be suf-
ficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if direc-
tions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from
observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of
the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who,
being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations con-
tain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious
drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 22d day
of November, 1862. WM. P. HUBBARD,
Alderman, Ninth street, above Race, Phila.
Address letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut,
Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,
and unprincipled dealers, who endeavor to dispose "of
their own" and "other" articles on the reputation
attached to Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
"Extract Buchu."
"Sarsaparilla."
"Improved Rose Wash."
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
Ask for Helmbold's—take no other.
Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and
avoid imposition and exposure.
Sold by A. M. Higgins & Co.; Palmer, Dr. Hol-
den, Ware, and H. T. Small & Co., Stafford Spgs.
March 21, 1863.

PALMER BUSINESS CARDS.

ALBERT BURLEIGH,
Carpenter and Joiner, and dealer in Lumber,
Doors, Windows, &c.

A. MASON,
Refreshment Saloon. Weddings and parties sup-
plied with Cake and Ice Creams.

A. M. HIGGINS & CO.,
Druggists, and dealers in Medicines and Fancy
Articles.

ANTIQUE HOUSE,
By E. B. SHAW, east of railroad bridge.

A. R. MURDOCK,
Licensed Auctioneer, Thorndike.

B. H. JOHNSON,
Carpenter and Joiner and Mover of Buildings.

CHAS. H. GOFF,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

CYRUS KNOX, JR.,
News Room and Stationery, at the Post Office.

DANIEL GRANGER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law.

D. MULVILL,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

E. B. ELSBREE,
Livery and Feeding Stable.

E. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Paints, Oils,
and Glass.

E. NICHOLS,
Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Pipe, &c.

E. S. BROOKS,
Repairer of Watches and Jewelry. Billiard Room.

F. J. WASSUM,
Merchant Tailor and dealer in Gents' Furnishing
Goods.

FREEMAN DODGE,
Meat Market, basement of Commercial Block.

GILBERT HIXON,
Boots and Shoes made to order. Journal Block.

HENRY JONES,
Barber and Hair Dresser, Opposite the depot.

HOVEY & SUTCLIFFE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal,
Grau and Feed.

H. W. MUNGER,
Merchant Tailor, and manufacturer of Custom
Clothing.

IRON FOUNDRY,
By JOHN A. SAVILE, Furnace street.

J. G. ALLEN,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
and General Insurance Agent.

JOHN BOWLES,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, and Fancy
Articles.

JOHN FENNEY,
Eating Saloon, opposite the depot.

JOHN SHAW,
Brick Mason and Plasterer.

JOHN WAITE, AOR.,
Manufacturer and dealer in Harnesses, Trunks,
Robes, Whips, &c.

J. P. SHAW,
Dealer in Family Groceries, Flour, &c. Farmers'
produce exchanged for goods. Commerce 141 1/2.

J. S. LOOMIS,
Dealer in all kinds of House Furniture, Coffins,
and Burial Cases.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Provisions, Flour.

L. S. HILLS,
Deputy Sheriff, for Hampden and Hampshire.

M. F. FOX,
Wholesale dealer in Fresh Fish, Oysters, Nuts,
Fruit, Ales, &c.

MRS. A. C. COLLINS,
Dealer in Millinery and Fancy Goods.

M. W. FRENCH,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, opposite the
depot.

NASSAWANNO HOUSE,
By J. W. WEEKS, opposite the Depot.

NEWTON & CONVERSE,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Grain, and
Groceries.

N. PIPER, AOR.,
Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombstones, and
other Marble Works.

P. P. KELLOGG & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made
Clothing, &c.

SMITH, LOOMIS, & CO.,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturers and repairers.

207 E. C. BARR'S 207

LADIES' AND GENTS'
REFRESHMENT & ICE CREAM SALOON,
—AND—
FANCY CAKE BAKERY.

Persons visiting the city will find a neat and
convenient place to get a Lunch or an Ice Cream.
Wedding and other parties furnished with
All kinds of Cakes, Plain and Fancy.

ICE CREAM, of all flavors, SHERBET, ROMAN
PUDDING, FROZEN PUDDING, PYRAMIDS, FRUIT,
CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c., at short notice.

Ornamental work done to order. Country
orders solicited.

207 Main street, SPRINGFIELD, Mass.
Opposite Chichester Bank.

Insurance Agency!

ARE YOU INSURED?
Policies Issued Registered, and losses ad-
justed and PAID at this Agency.

Alid descriptions of real and personal property
insured. Time—one month to five years.

Rates as low as consistent with safety and
prompt adjustments. JAMES G. ALLEN, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$1,500,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HAMPDEN INSURANCE CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$230,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CONWAY INSURANCE CO., BOSTON.
Capital and assets, \$210,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., HARTFORD.
Capital and assets, \$350,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW HAVEN.
Capital and assets, \$345,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

QUINCY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
CONWAY MUTUAL INS. COMPANY,
WESTFIELD MUTUAL INS. COMPANY.

JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE!

Provide for your family in health!
Life is uncertain; death is certain!
Life Insurance is better than Savings Banks!
Not forfeiting Policies Issued.

Your money is not lost by suspension of
payments.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital and assets, \$250,000.
JAMES G. ALLEN, Agent.

MASS. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., SPRINGFIELD.
Capital and assets, \$415,000.
Palmer, Jan. 26, 1861. JAS. G. ALLEN, Agt.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE
BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

Who have friends and relatives in the army
or navy should take especial care that they be
supplied with these Pills and Ointment;
and where the brave soldiers and sailors have
neglected to provide themselves with them, no bet-
ter present can be sent them by their friends. They
have been proved to be the soldier's never-failing
friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.
Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured
by using these admirable medicines, and pay-
ing proper attention to the directions which are
attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache, and Want of Appetite, incidental
to Soldiers.
Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise
from indigestion or any other cause, these invalu-
able Pills, or eating and drinking whatever is unwhol-
esome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the
liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved,
if you desire to be healthy. The Pills, when ac-
cording to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Weakness or Debility induced by over-fatigue.
War by the use of these Pills and Ointment, ac-
cording to the printed instructions, will quickly pro-
duce a healthy action in both liver and stomach,
and as a natural consequence a clear head and
good appetite.

Volunteers' Attention! Indications of Youth.
Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can
with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are
taken night and morning, and the Ointment be
freely used as stated in the printed instructions.

If treated in any other manner they dry up in
part to break out in another; whereas this Oint-
ment will remove the humors from the system,
and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man.
It will require perseverance in bad cases to
insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet,
Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,
To which every soldier and sailor are liable,
there are no medicines so safe, sure, and conven-
ient as these Pills and Ointment. The poor
wounded and ailing sufferer might have his
wounds dressed immediately, if he would only pro-
vide himself with this matchless Ointment, which
should be thrust into the wound and smeared all
around it, then covered with a piece of linen from
his knapsack, and compressed with a handker-
chief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to
cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest
should be provided with these valuable remedies.
CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the
words, "Holloway, New York and London," are
discernible as a water-mark, in every leaf of the
book of directions around each pot or box; the
same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to
the light. A handsome reward will be given to
any one rendering such information as may lead
to the detection of any party or parties counter-
feiting the medicine, or rendering the same, know-
ing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. Holloway,
80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respecta-
ble Druggists and Dealers in Medicines through-
out the United States and the civilized world, in
Bottle and Boxes, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the
larger sizes.

Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Pot or Box.

Dealers in my well known medicines can
have Show Cards, Circulars, &c., sent them, free
of expense, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80
Maiden Lane, New York.

M. F. FOX,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FRESH FISH, OYSTERS,
Fruit, Confectionery, Pies and Cakes, Vegetables,
Spruce and Hop Beer, Soda, and Sole Agent in
Eastern Hampden for
Millard & Bernard's Hudson Pale Ale.
Store removed to
NASSAWANNO BLOCK.
Palmer, July 13, 1861.

SINGER & CO'S LETTER "A"

Family Sewing Machine,

WITH ALL THE
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,
Is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful of all
Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew any-
thing, from the running of a tuck in Tulle to the
making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot
or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gos-
samer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to
perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck,
quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of orna-
mental work. This is not the only Machine that
can fell, hem, bind, braid, &c., but it will do su-
perior to any other Machine. The letter "A"
Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great
variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which
is now becoming so popular, is, as its name im-
plies, one that can be folded into a box or case,
which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substan-
tial, and spacious table for the work to rest upon.
The cases are of every imaginable design—plain
as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elabo-
rately finished as art can make them.

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